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N. E. Coal Dealers Hopeful; N. Y. Court Clears Aurelio: Swiss Elect New Parliament

The World's Day—November 1, 1943

Boston: Coal Men Meet in Emergency Session

New England's coal situation can, and will, be met, according to consensus of Greater Boston dealers meeting today in emergency session with Office of Defense Transportation to work out new delivery program. [Page 2.]

Nearly a score of Massachusetts cities tomorrow will elect mayors in municipal elections. [Page 2.]

Response of women in Massachusetts to appeals to go into war industry termed disappointing by Powell M. Cabot, State Director for War Manpower Commission—not enough women take jobs to replace men called by the draft. [Page 2.]

National: Charges Against Aurelio Dismissed

The Appellate Division adopted unanimously a recommendation of Official Referee Charles B. Sears, clearing former Magistrate Thomas A. Aurelio of disbarment charges against him.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations' sixth constitutional convention is under way at Philadelphia. [Page 8.]

Amory Houghton, Chairman of the Board of the Corning Glass Works, has been appointed deputy to Philip Reed, chief of the mission of economic affairs in England.

Chicago's Stevens Hotel has reopened to the public after 13 months of Army occupation, with 1,100 of its 3,000 rooms rented.

Price control has been extended over nutmeats by the OPA of ceilings which are intended to save consumers at least 10 cents a pound.

Bicycles available for rationing distribution were reduced by the OPA with the November quota set at 30,833, one third the October quota.

Production of Airplane Propellers for the armed services was halted at two Nash-Kelvinator Company plants at Lansing, Mich., for the second time in less than a week when upwards of 5,000 men walked off the job.

In Europe: Swiss Voters Elect a New Parliament

Switzerland elected a new Parliament Oct. 31 by a democratic vote at the polls—a unique event in the center of war-torn Europe. The results have not yet been determined. The chief issue was a Socialist Party bid for greater power on a platform advocating increased social legislation and a more liberal expression of foreign policy.

Saboteurs wrecked the Paris-Marseilles express, killing seven persons and injuring 25, the Paris Radio said.

Brig. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, President Roosevelt's special envoy, left Cairo today after two weeks' conferences with American, British and Egyptian officials.

The British Cotton Controller's Office has notified spinning mills to cut their work week to 48 hours from 52 hours beginning Nov. 6.

An alleged "Spanish Masonic plot" to unseat Generalissimo Francisco Franco and place Prince Juan III on the Spanish throne was claimed to have been discovered by the weekly Madrid magazine El Español.

Twelve American fliers, who were forced to land in Spain some time ago while en route to North Africa in three aircraft, have been interned at Jarava de Aragon, a health resort near Zaragoza.

Washington: Morgenthau Back From Front

Secretary Morgenthau has returned to the Treasury after a three-week air tour of Mediterranean battle fronts to discuss fiscal problems with Allied military leaders.

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, has returned from his tour of Great Britain and Russia.

Maj. Gen. Clayton L. Bissell, former commanding general of the 10th Air Force in India, has been appointed Assistant Chief of Air Staff for Intelligence.

The Fair Employment Practices Committee has asked Attorney General Francis Biddle for a formal interpretation of the President's order forbidding religious or racial discrimination by Federal agencies or contractors.

A House Appropriations Subcommittee has rejected the $44,000,000 asked by the Farm Security Administration for the remainder of this fiscal year.

Americas: Military Replaces Strikers in Chile

The Chilean Government ordered troops and sailors to replace striking port workers at Tocopilla who walked out.

President Ubico of Guatemala has ordered continuation of work on the Guatemalan section of the Pan-American Highway following suspension of construction by U. S. engineers when it was decided the work was no longer of an emergency character.

Argentine Government measures against striking students and workers "provoke a joint reaction of all workers, who are ready to mobilize at any moment to defend their rights and democratic liberties," according to the Union of Construction Workers.

Canada: 19 Germans Escape From Prison Camp

Nineteen German prisoners of war escaped Oct. 31 from a prison camp in Riding Mountain National Park, northwest of Winnipeg.

Orient: Premier Tojo's War Powers Increased

Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo was installed today as head of the new Japanese Munitions Ministry at ceremonies in the presence of Emperor Hirohito, the Tokyo Radio said. The Premier, already War Minister, has thus been given virtually complete control over Japan's entire war effort.

The Capital of Thailand is being moved to the "naturally fortified" city of Petchabun (Bejraburana), about 190 miles north of Bangkok, the present Capital, the Tokyo Radio said.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts: Page 1, Column 7.

Never Saw Anything So Pointless, Texas Wives Say of a Grocer's Sale

DENISON, Texas, Nov. 1 (AP)—Housewives happily agreed, as they sardined into grocer Bill Whiting's store, that they never had seen anything so pointless. The entire stock of meat and canned goods, on sale, and not a ration point needed for a purchase.

Mr. Whiting, inducted into the Army Oct. 23, wanted to dispose of his stock—and quickly. He figured forgetting the ration points would do the job, and the local Office of Price Administration board, while dubious, couldn't find any ruling to cover it.

The sale was in its second day, and you couldn't see the store for the people when a regional OPA investigator showed up and halted business.

Mr. Whiting, charged in Federal Court with violating OPA regulations, posted a $500 bond, sold what remained of his stock to another grocer.

Now the housewives have most of the meat and canned goods—and the Army has Mr. Whiting. A Dallas OPA official sighed when questioned about the unusual case, and said:

"I guess it will just be turned over to the Army, for anything the Army might want to do about it."

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

World Security Pledged at Moscow; Roosevelt Asks More Food Subsidies

United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China to defend postwar peace—Russia, for first time, sets unconditional surrender as terms for Germany—Austria to be free.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—The Moscow conference, ending on a note of brilliant success, has guaranteed the unity of the United States, Britain, Russia, and China in winning the war and pledged their joint efforts to maintain, collectively, the postwar peace, it was announced simultaneously in Washington, London, and Moscow today.

The tripartite meeting of the American, British, and Soviet Foreign Ministers, in which the Chinese Ambassador joined at certain stages, has pledged the unconditional surrender of the Axis, and the subsequent maintenance of peace by collective security.

It will, it is agreed, go down in history as the political turning point of the war, for the Axis attempt to divide the chief United Nations has been smashed once and for all.

The solid results of these epochal discussions were triumphantly released at 1:00 p. m. today, simultaneously in the Capitals of the United States, Britain, Russia, and China, embodied in five historic documents.

By this conference, ending Oct. 30, Russia pledges itself for the first time to fight to the unconditional surrender of Germany.

These documents include an over-all joint communiqué summarizing the conference achievements; a joint four-nation declaration by the representatives of Russia, Britain, China and the United States; a statement on Axis atrocities signed by the "Big Three" Chiefs of Government; a declaration regarding Italy, and a declaration on Austria.

By this conference, the Governments of Britain, Russia, and the United States agree that Austria shall be separated from Germany, thus cutting down the postwar size of the Reich and laying the basis for a Danubian economic confederation.

Trials for the Guilty

In a joint statement on war atrocities signed by President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin, and Prime Minister Churchill, the three powers solemnly warn that all German officers and members of the Nazi Party who have had a consenting part in atrocities against helpless populations shall be "sent back to the countries in which their abominable deeds were done in order that they may be judged and punished according to the laws of these liberated countries."

In a joint four-power declaration, the Governments of the United States, Britain, Russia, and China agree on the necessity of setting up a world international organization, "based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, and open to membership by all such states, large and

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

Joint Allied action pledged at Moscow for complete defeat of Axis: First Page, Second Section.

Soviet Speeds To Close Jaws Of Crimea Trap

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The month of November—month of the Armistice and other great military moves—has opened with a shattering blow to Nazi military prospects in the announcement that the United States, Britain, and Russia are working in the closest possible co-operation.

At the front there is little encouragement for the retreating conqueror. Russian forces, pushing with remarkable rapidity across the north of the Crimean Peninsula, have come within eight miles of Perekop, which guards the narrow four-mile neck of land linking that 9,900-square-mile area with the mainland. General Tolbukhin has driven his motorized equipment quickly westward across the Nogaisk Steppe to capture Novo Troitskoe and to cover the railway running through the neck.

How many of the 100,000 or so German troops that garrisoned the peninsula are still there has not been divulged. Certain it is that the garrison will have difficulty in escaping now, except such men as can elude the vigilance of the Soviet Black Sea fleet watching the Crimean shores.

Farther north, the German supreme necessity of holding Krivoi Rog and Zaporozhe, thus preventing General Malinovsky at Zaporozhe on the Dnieper from pushing west to join General Konev at Krivoi Rog, 90 miles to the west, has forced the High Command to

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Interest Lags On the Eve Of City Election

Boston voters go to polls Tuesday to name three School Board members and 22 Councilmen.

By Baldwin Garretson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What interest there is in tomorrow's off-year city election—and there is very little—will be centered on the few ward contests for City Council seats as Boston voters go to the polls to name three men to the School Committee and to select a 22-man Council.

A quiet, not to say dull, campaign reflected the attitude of general indifference to Boston's first wartime municipal election since 1917, many voters not bothering to register, although by neglecting this civic obligation they may forfeit their right to have a hand in naming the Acting Mayor for the next two years.

Even this normally intriguing possibility, which becomes an actuality if Mayor Tobin takes a military leave of absence, created a minimum of stir in the political circles that will be expected to produce a new Chief Executive for the city in the person of the City Council President.

So little interest has developed, in fact, that the voter will have only 63 Council candidates to choose from tomorrow, 19 of them incumbents and two of the sticker variety. This is the smallest number to stand for election in that body since it was adopted in its present form in 1925.

School Committee

Moreover the campaign for the three School Committee posts has been unexciting and indecisive. Four men, by virtue of the prominence they attained one way or another at 15 Beacon Street, lead a seven-man field, but just which one will finish out of the running is hard, if not impossible, to say.

They are the current Chairman, Daniel J. McDevitt, Committeeman Joseph C. White and Clement A. Norton, and former Committeeman Joseph Lee. Others on the ballot for the four-year, nonsalaried job are Otis Hood, Secretary of the Communist State Committee, Irving Seigel of Dorchester, and John R. Buckley of Roxbury.

The voters will also have to decide whether to approve a proposal which would place City Auditor Charles J. Fox under Civil Service protection, a proposition which has the unofficial approval of the Boston Finance Commission as well as the open support of such a civic leader as Henry L. Shattuck.

With seven members of the

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Congress gets request to continue proven policy, not to launch untried plan.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—Jumping in front of a brewing storm over food subsidies and other farm policies, President Roosevelt today urged Congress to continue the present "reasonably successful" system of supporting farm prices.

"It is no time to start wandering into an untried field of uncontrolled and uncontrollable prices and wages," the President warned in a 23-page message reviewing the food situation from both an international and domestic viewpoint.

Mr. Roosevelt asked for a continuance of and increase in the food-price subsidy program. He did not estimate how much more money would be needed for price supports in 1944, but said it would be necessary to increase the amount used for this purpose in 1943. He placed the 1943 cost to the Government at $800,000,000.

The President's message was firm but placid in tone, despite the recent action of the House Banking Committee prohibiting use of Commodity Credit Corporation funds for subsidy payments and the aggressive mood of the Farm Bloc.

New Term

Cognizant of the stigma that has become attached to the word "subsidy," the President used "equalization payments" instead.

Without submitting a specific program, he told Congress to expect requests from various Government agencies from time to time.

He pointed out that during 1943, the price-support program cost the Government $800,000,000. Of this $350,000,000 was spent through the Commodity Credit Corporation and $450,000,000 through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The Roosevelt aim is to raise this money through new taxes, while the Farm Bloc thinks that the increased wartime cost of raising food should be added onto the nation's grocery bills.

To Aid Farmers

President Roosevelt admitted that "we cannot and should not expect" farmers to increase production "if they face the definite risk of loss," but said he preferred to eliminate this risk by price supports rather than by higher consumer prices, because (1) they stimulate production of certain necessary and select crops, (2) eliminate inflationary tendencies, and (3) discourage "black markets."

Outlining to Congress Administration plans for improving the food situation, the President said the War Food Administration is now giving attention to bread and milk, two commodities where costs threaten adequate production. The War Food Administration has announced a program to help meet

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Partial text of Roosevelt food message to Congress: Page 6.

By a Staff Artist

Russian Strategy Unfolds

Rapid advance by Russian forces is indicated by arrows at the south end of the battle front. The main advance has been toward Perekop, which will be seen at the entrance of the narrow isthmus connecting with the Crimea. Arrows farther north show main points of Russian pressure against German lines.

U. S. Awaits Lewis Move Before Taking Coal Mines

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 — A solution of the developing general coal strike without the Government's seizure of the mines still was a possibility today.

As the mounting walkout of the 530,000 anthracite and bituminous workers brought still more serious curtailments in the flow of vital fuel for war plants, President Roosevelt and Attorney General Francis Biddle were ready to take "decisive action."

Thus John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, was faced with one of the hardest and gravest decisions of his life in a wartime labor crisis which has brought production in the mines to a trickle for the fourth time in six months.

The latest strike truce ran out at midnight last night. A general walkout is in the making.

Policy Committee Meets

It is still within the power of the Policy Committee of United Mine Workers, which acts under the guidance of Mr. Lewis, to call off the strike and avert Government operation of the pits.

It is to determine this critical question that members of the Policy Committee are meeting with Mr. Lewis today and their decision will determine the Government's next step.

The outlook is somber for all concerned but it is not less somber for Mr. Lewis himself. He has three questions which he must resolve in determining his course of action and how he settles them may determine his own future as a great labor leader. These questions are:

1. Will a strike be in the interests of the miners themselves?
2. Can the leadership of the United Mine Workers patriotically pit its power against the United States Government in time of war?
3. What will be the effect of an unsuccessful strike on the future influence of Mr. Lewis himself? Or, in blunt words, will a trial of strength break Mr. Lewis or will it break the President of the United States?

These were the factors which confronted the Policy Committee as the walkout gathered dangerous proportions.

Thousands Idle

West Virginia's 130,000 coal miners were idle for the fourth time in half a year. The halt of production in the State's 600 operations cut a daily 550,000 tons of coal from the fuel supply of the nation's industries.

Coal production ceased in Central and Western Pennsylvania as the area's 115,000 mine workers joined in the walkout.

The strike brought mining in Alabama to complete stoppage, affecting 22,000 men.

Ohio's 25,000 joined the walkout almost en masse. All of the State's largest mines were closed.

After the decision of union leaders today, the President, if necessary, will act under the Smith-Connally Law which empowers the Government to take over any strike-bound industry and makes striking against the Government illegal.

Major Factors Change

Since the "truce" in the wage dispute between soft coal miners and operators was arranged three months ago, major factors in the equation have changed considerably.

Thus the United Mine Workers Policy Committee—which is a sort of collective John L. Lewis—has before it two decisions of the National War Labor Board bearing upon the issue.

One accepts the substance of the proposed "model" Illinois contract for the soft coal industry, although less than the full wage demands were approved, and the

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Boston Navy Yard's New Shift Spurs Output, Cuts Absentees

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's Navy Yard has, under its new two-shift, 54-hour week, increased production 10 per cent, reduced absenteeism 8 per cent, and had 30 per cent fewer employee resignations, it was disclosed today by officials of the First Naval District.

Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, Commandant of the Naval District and the Yard at Charlestown, made the estimate of increase in a tour of the Yard arranged for the press in response to recent criticisms that the Yard was hoarding labor.

Highlights of the tour included the viewing of battle-scarred fighting craft whose repair matches new-ship construction in the Yard's contribution to the war effort.

Disclosure that submarines are now being constructed at the Yard was made during the tour by Capt. A. R. Marron, Yard Manager. The Captain said this new line will rival the traditional production of destroyers and destroyer-escorts.

Two Nine-Hour Shifts

The new shift arrangement calls for two nine-hour crews working six days a week, except for a minor maintenance schedule calling for three eight-hour shifts seven days a week. The Yard, with its extensive annex in South Boston, had been on three eight-hour shifts until two weeks ago.

Although the reduction in the number of shifts had been the subject of study since last February, it went into effect at about the time the labor-hoarding criticism arose. On the floor of the Boston City Council Chamber, it was recalled, the Navy was criticized for allegedly hoarding labor in the face of the imminent drafting of fathers.

While fewer workers can be accommodated on the two-shift schedule, production has been increased because of better morale among the workers, and because of increased efficiency, high production officials pointed out. They were silent on recent reports that two shifts always mean less actual and potential output than three shifts.

Increased Pay an Incentive

High among incentives for worker-approval was the increase in pay for the 54-hour week which replaced a 48-hour week. Although there is no union contract governing the tens of thousands of yard workers, some representatives of local and national unions who claim large memberships in the Yard have opposed the lengthening of the workday from eight to nine hours, it was reported. On the whole, however, general support of other union members as well as of nonunion workers has been forthcoming because of the desire on the part of civilians to work as hard as they can in support of the fighting fronts.

As the Navy officers conducted the tour, they pointed to the general bustle of the yard as indicating that everyone was at work. "We haven't hoarded help," Ad-

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

A Free Press Never Quits: 'Post' Goes Back to China

Behind steel doors and armed guards, even before Pearl Harbor, Randall Gould edited the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury under Japanese guns.

When the Japanese took over the paper after Dec. 7, 1941, Mr. Gould and his publisher, C. V. Starr, began a New York edition to maintain the vigorous continuity of the Post's name.

Now, at last, there is an edition in Free China. Mr. Gould and Frederick Burr Opper printed their first Chungking edition of the Post Oct. 30.

Both editors have served as correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor.

By Randall Gould
Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Now Editor of the New York Edition of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury

CHUNGKING, China, Nov. 1—Anybody with 15 Chinese dollars—equaling 75 United States cents—now can obtain the first American newspaper published in Free China—the Chungking edition of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury.

Even at that rate, we already see we won't make any money. But we do have fun. Costs of the enterprise are terrific, including months of United States preparations, a 15,000-mile trip almost by way of the South Pole, Himalayas, and Chungking, costs designed to make any business manager weep.

However, nobody is submitting any taxi bills. Transportation is strictly "on the hoof" and the Editor of our new Chungking edition, Frederick Burr Opper, and myself are developing jack-rabbit legs from climbing the ancient

Continued on Page 7, Column 7

Nazis Closer to Collapse? Moscow Unity Upsets Hitler

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 1—What is behind the growing feeling that "anything can happen now in Germany"?

While it is hard to give a specific answer to this question, certain facts now emerge clearly from the welter of rumors coming to London from the Continent.

1. There is general agreement both in diplomatic and military circles that this time the possibility of Germany cracking up cannot be entirely dismissed as wishful thinking.

All the same it is emphasized, of course, that the worst mistake the Allies could make would be to relax their efforts at this crucial stage.

Heavy Blow to Hitler

2. Diplomatically the success of the tripartite conference in Russia is regarded as an extremely heavy blow to Hitler.

The German propaganda machine has for months been building up alleged Allied disunity as a basis of German hopes for avoiding defeat.

The Moscow accord therefore knocks the ground from under the feet of Dr. Joseph Goebbels and also abolishes any hopes Hitler might have had of making a separate peace with one side or the other.

3. Militarily the new element in the situation is that realization now seems to have burst upon the German nation that their ultimate defeat is certain.

Hitherto most Germans have merely felt that while the prospect of a full Nazi victory had vanished, Hitler would still be able to save the Reich by means of a favorable compromise peace.

The Red Army's slashing victories, combined with closer Anglo-American-Russian unity at Moscow, must soon put an end to this hope if they haven't already done so.

Army Still Fights Well

4. As far as the German Army itself is concerned, there is as yet no direct evidence that its morale has broken or is anywhere near a breaking point.

German soldiers continue to fight well not only in Italy but in Russia as well—at Krivoi Rog, for instance, where they continue to hold up the main Russian thrust.

5. Similarly on the home front all indications are that while there is intense and unprecedented gloom, which it is probably accurate to describe as widespread defeatism and even despair, no revolt or significant organized resist-

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Quietest Voting in Years Is Expected in 16 Cities

Voters in 16 Massachusetts cities in addition to Boston will go to the polls tomorrow in one of the quietest off-year elections in many years.

Judged by the light vote at primaries held last month tomorrow's election may see a record low turnout despite the exhortations of public officials for the voting public to exercise its prerogative.

Chief interest in this rather drab election year appeared to center in the Plan E elections in Cambridge and Lowell, the first in the latter city, and in the mayoralty contests in Somerville, Medford, and Waltham.

Following is a brief resume of the election contests by city:

Cambridge

Thirty-nine candidates are running for the nine City Council seats and 19 for the six positions of the School Board in the second Plan E election to be held in the University city. This is a much smaller number than ran two years ago when there were 83 candidates for the Council and 28 for the School Committee.

There is no Mayoralty contest in Cambridge because under the Plan E form of government the nine Councillors-at-Large elect one of their number to act as Mayor.

All present members of the Council are seeking re-election including Mayor John H. Corcoran and Francis P. Scully, military substitute for Edward A. Crane, now in the armed forces. Two members of the School Committee, Dr. James J. Cassidy and James F. Fitzgerald have abandoned the School Committee contest in favor of running for the Council.

Chicopee

State Representative Edward Lysek is opposing Superintendent of Streets Edward Bourbeau in this city's mayoralty contest.

Everett

Mayor Frank E. Lewis, seeking a fifth term, will be opposed by Representative Lawrence H. Davis in the major contest here.

Running for Alderman-at-Large will be John Francis Riley and J. Earle Townsend while Margaret F. Walsh, who was renominated for School Committeeman-at-Large will be opposed by Albert H. Winsor. There are aldermanic contests in Wards 2 and 6 and in Ward 3 a two-man fight for School Committee.

Fitchburg

Mayor Alfred Wollacott of this up-state city is opposed for re-election by State Senator George Stanton in the chief contest here.

Gardner

Mayor Oscar R. Anderholm, seeking re-election, will have as his opponent Linus Allain.

Leominster

In the mayoralty contest here the present incumbent, Mayor Mathias P. LaPierre will be opposed by former Mayor Sidney E. Bell.

Lowell

Political observers throughout the State will keep at least one eye on this city tomorrow when it becomes the second municipality in the Commonwealth to adopt the Plan E form of government and election.

Voters will be confronted with a ballot listing 100 candidates for nine Council posts and 31 candidates for six School Committee positions.

One of the chief issues of the campaign has been whether or not Lowell should go outside the city for its City Manager, which will be elected by the new Council. The salary of the Councilors has also been subject of wide discussion. Under Plan E they may vote themselves up to $4,000 a year compared with the present salary of $450.

Lynn

Mayor Arthur J. Frawley and former Mayor J. Fred Manning will be opponents in this city's mayoralty contest.

Marlboro

Mayor Michael P. cronin will have Arthur J. Rogeau as his opponent for re-election here.

Medford

Two members of the State Legislature will be opponents in the bi-partisan contest for Mayor here with Representative Walter E. Lawrence heading the Republican ticket and Representative Michael F. Skerry carrying the Democratic endorsement.

There will also be contests for the Board of Aldermen and the School Committee.

Newton

Mayor Paul M. Goddard is running unopposed for a third term in the quietest local election in years.

All ward candidates for the Board of Aldermen are unopposed, including six present members and one new candidate Arthur H. Cox of Ward 4.

Chief contest appeared to be in Ward 5 where Alderman Wendell R. Bauckman and two newcomers Sidney H. Baylor and Robert S. Fifield are candidates for two Aldermen-at-large posts.

Pittsfield

Mayor James Fallon, seeking re-election, is opposed by Leroy E. Shaw.

Somerville

In Somerville outlawing of beano has been a major issue, with Representative Paul A. McCarthy and Dr. G. Edwin Bradley seeking the Mayoralty post. Representative McCarthy was the sponsor of the bill which led to legislative outlawing of beano games in Massachusetts.

Springfield

Acting Mayor J. Albin Anderson (R) who succeeded Mayor Roger L. Putnam when the latter entered the Navy, is opposed by State Representative Philip Markley (D). George W. Rice is unopposed for the post of Treasurer.

Waltham

Mayor John F. Devane who was elected to fill the unexpired term of the late Mayor Arthur A. Hansen will be opposed for re-election by William F. Foley, who was removed from the Police Department last summer by Mayor Devane and Police Chief Asa McKenna.

Westfield

Mayor Alice D. Burke, the Bay State's only woman mayor, will be opposed for re-election by Arthur B. Long.

Worcester

Mayor William A. Bennett, a Republican, seeking his fourth term, will be opposed by State Senator Charles F. Jeff Sullivan, a Democrat. Also to be elected are one Alderman-at-Large, 10 aldermen, one School Committeeman-at-Large, 10 School Committee members and 30 members of the City Council.

Ration Stamp Picture Opens Run on Cereals

Food Problems in New England

Chinese proverbs on the 10,000-word value of one picture have nothing to do with the pictures in the new War Ration Books.

It seems that in some parts of the country, the pictures of grains of wheat on the blue stamps in the new No. 4 books have been blamed for a reported abnormal spurt in purchases of breakfast cereals.

Rationing of cereals "is not even being considered," said the Office of Price Administration, adding that "the grain of wheat was used on the stamps because it is a commonly accepted symbol for food in general."

The same book, it may be noted, carries a torch on the green stamps —which may, or may not, signify a "green light" on something or other. There are horns of plenty on the red stamps, which lead many to hope for "plenty" if they are to be used for meats.

And, of course, one must not forget that Ration Book 3 contains dozens of pictures of tanks, planes, and cannons—none of which are even contemplated on the ration list.

So—don't stock up unnecessarily on cereals, just because some pages in your No. 4 book resemble a Kansas wheat field at harvest time.

Ration Changes

Today probably brings as many changes in rationing regulations as have come into effect for some time. First stamps in the new No. 4 books—green stamps "A," "B," and "C"—became valid today. Jams, jellies, and fruit spreads, sales of which have been frozen for the past week, are now available on these new stamps. Then, too, stamp No. 29 in the new book is now good for five pounds of sugar through Jan. 15.

The State OPA today cautioned consumers and grocers, alike, that the blue stamps in the new No. 4 books are not valid. Only the "X," "Y," and "Z" blue stamps in book No. 3—valid until Nov. 20—are to be used for processed foods. The blue stamps in the No. 4 books have not become valid yet—just the green stamps.

So—don't go by colors either. Apparently, they mean little more than the pictures. For other ration data, see today's list of Ration Dates for Consumers in another column.

Mincemeat Costs Rise

New apple prices, just issued by the OPA, together with increases in the price of raisins and other ingredients, will boost the cost of mincemeat for the housewife who makes her own by about 1½ cents a pound. The formula also will increase manufacturers' prices about one cent—effective today.

Interest Still Lags on Eve Of Boston's City Election

Continued from Page 1

Council virtually unopposed for re-election to the two-year term of office, interest in the race is focussed on the four wards where protracted fights might upset the current political applecarts. These are Ward 3, the South End, Ward 5, the Back Bay, Ward 11, Jamaica Plain, and Ward 20, West Roxbury.

In the South End, Joseph Russo, the incumbent, is expected to wage a stiff, but unsuccessful, fight to retain his seat, despite the bitter opposition of John I. Fitzgerald, one-time State Senator and Council President, and the remnants of the Hendricks Club.

Lively Contest

The incumbents in Wards 5 and 11, however, A. Frank Foster and Matthew F. Hanley, respectively, will probably be turned out although Mr. Hanley, who has been conducting a vigorous anti-Tobin campaign in the Jamaica Plain district, might be returned. James C. Bayley, a conservative young Republican worker is running against Mr. Foster in the Back Bay, while Mr. Hanley's opposition consists of a veteran of World War II, William A. Moriarty.

A race between Thomas G. J. Shannon, who is brave enough to stand on his record as Chairman of the Roslindale ration board, Walter D. Bryan, circulation manager of a neighborhood weekly newspaper, and former Representative Eric A. Nelson is scheduled for Ward 20.

Election Department officials expect somewhere between 25 and 30 per cent of the 333,450 registered voters to turn out tomorrow, barring an unforseen break in indifference or weather. The city's 395 precincts will be open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Sticker candidates who, as a rule, furnish the campaign with a lot of fireworks, if little votes, include James W. Donovan, who is running against Councilor Michael L. Kinsella of Ward 2, Charlestown, and Francis A. McGregor, who is seeking to oust Council President Thomas J. Hannon, Jr., Council President, from Ward 13, Dorchester.

Sherrard to Get Honor as Head Of U. S. Hotelmen

Glenwood Sherrard, first New England hotelman to be elected President of the American Hotel Association, will be tendered a tribute dinner at the Hotel Statler in honor of his new office on Thursday evening.

The dinner will follow an all-day annual meeting of the New England Hotel Association, a high light of which will be the election of officers.

J. Leo Dolan, Director of Information for Canada, has expressed his intention of being on hand for the meeting and tribute dinner. Other officials to attend the meeting will be Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin, both close friends of Mr. Sherrard, who is the manager of Boston's Parker House. F. Harold Van Orman, Mr. Sherrard's predecessor in office, will come from Indiana on a "special assignment."

Mr. Sherrard was elevated to national honors at the recent Pittsburgh national convention on his six-year-old platform of "pay-as-you-go" and "stop passing the hat." He was unanimously elected to the national post.

Sales Managers Club

Pointers on market analysis that are expected to be of value to business executives will be discussed by Lewis F. Gordon, Vice-President of the Citizens and Southern National Bank, of Atlanta, Ga., and President of the Atlanta Sales Executives Club, at a meeting of the Sales Managers Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Nov. 5, at the Parker House. His topic is to be "Market Research—Why?"

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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..This Destroyer Couldn't Be Sunk

By a Staff Photographer

Limps to Boston After Being Torpedoed off Casablanca

Two of the four engine rooms were blown out, but its compartment buoyancy kept it afloat. Emergency repairs were made at the scene, enabling the craft to act as part of a fighting escort on the return trip.

Coal Dealers Rally to Call To Meet the Supply Problem

New England's coal supply situation can and will be met—one way or another.

This seemed to be the consensus of many dealers today, faced as they were with the latest "emergency" edict from the Solid Fuels Administrator, Harold L. Ickes, prohibiting deliveries of more than half a ton of anthracite to any domestic consumer having more than 10 days' supply on hand.

Greater Boston dealers are meeting in emergency session this afternoon with the Solid Fuels Advisory Committee of the Office of Defense Transportation, under the leadership of M. R. Colgan, District Manager of the ODT, in Boston.

Mr. Colgan believes that a "sensible transportation program can be worked out." He said that coal dealers have expressed a desire to work together, and he sees no reason to believe that any insurmountable difficulties will be met.

Some Confident

"Some dealers are confident that half-ton deliveries can be arranged —for an emergency," said Frank H. Larkin, of the Retail Fuel Institute, today. "Others," he added, "say it will be impossible. But, actually, they don't know because they haven't tried it," he added. "I don't think the industry could continue such small-lot deliveries all winter long, but, in an emergency such as now exists, I'm sure they can absorb any losses.

"Of course," he continued, "we don't know what John L. Lewis is going to do. But I think the miners will go back to work, whether they work under the union or the Government. Meantime, some way will be worked out to make deliveries, even under the curtailed program."

Belief that the coal strike "cannot last," was expressed today by W. A. Clark, President-Treasurer of New England Coal Dealers' Association. "I can't see how it possibly can continue," he said, pointing out that, when one figures the annual production of bituminous coal—600,000,000 tons—and the annual production of anthracite—60,000,000 tons—the shutting down of the mines even for a day means a tremendous loss.

Quincy Has Plan

Meantime, seeking to ease the situation locally, a Citizens' Fuel Committee of Quincy has recommended that each of that city's 10 fuel dealers should sell the city one ton of coal at $15.09, which would be used to fill 200 empty grain bags and held in readiness at Quincy fire stations where it could be sold for $1.80 for the coal and 20 cents for the bag during any emergency.

Mayor Charles A. Ross said that the plan sounded feasible, and that he would consult with City Solicitor John P. Flavin regarding the plan, and as to whether or not the city could legally buy coal for such a purpose.

The State Office of Price Administration today announced that the ceiling prices on 25-pound paper bags of anthracite, chestnut size, in Metropolitan Boston is 24½ cents at retail chain stores and 25½ cents at independent retail stores. Bagged pea coal is two cents per bag less, and the mixture of chestnut and pea is one cent less.

OPA officials pointed out that these prices are the highest that may be charged the consumer for these types of bagged hard coal. Retail stores may charge less, but not more than the ceiling prices.

Week of Celebration Starts For 50th Year of Boys' Clubs

Celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Boys' Clubs of Boston, appropriate exercises will be held all this week at the organization's three Greater Boston clubhouses.

Special tribute will be paid to the vision of the Clubs' founder, Frank S. Mason, at a testimonial dinner at the Bunker Hill Clubhouse, Charlestown, tonight.

The affair is sponsored by a group of prominent Charlestown residents, many of them former members of the Club who aided Mr. Mason in starting what has become one of the finest organizations for youth in this part of the country.

It was back on a March day of 1893 that a handful of Charlestown boys saw men carrying a few benches, a mattress, and some books into a loft over a grocery store on Main Street. Their curiosity was aroused. They asked questions. And they learned that a man named Mason was planning to open a clubhouse for boys.

Later that evening, 150 boys stood on the stairs leading up to the loft and gradually edged their way up to a table where Mr. Mason sat. At the end of the evening, 35 boys had been selected to form the nucleus of the new club—a club which has grown through the years until it now embraces two large buildings in Charlestown, the remodeled Roxbury Club on Dudley Street, and the South Boston building presented to the Club in 1941 by the Charles Hayden Foundation.

Tonight also will be family night at the clubhouses, and programs have been developed at each one which will have particular appeal to the families of the members. Open House will be observed throughout the week, with especial emphasis on "Come and See" tours.

Tuesday will be Sports Night, with exhibitions by the boys in the gymnasiums and a comedy act on professional wrestling by Bert Shurtleff, of Providence.

Boystown Day at the clubs will be celebrated on Wednesday, with a program developed by boys who are members of Boystown. In the Bunker Hill Clubhouse, there will be a rally and speeches by the boys who are candidates for election to office on Nov. 11.

On Thursday—Patriotic Night —through the Welfare Offices and the USO, tickets are being distributed to servicemen who formerly were members of Boys' Clubs anywhere in the world. Competition and tournaments with the boys in the Club will be the program.

Dances will be held in the three Clubs on Friday—Social Night—sponsored by the teen-age committee who have been holding mixed parties regularly each week. Celebrities in the entertainment field, in Boston during the week, will be asked to visit the Clubs on Friday night.

The gala week will close on War Service Day—Saturday. Boys have built covered wagons which will be located in various sections of the City during the day. The purpose is to collect books, newspapers, and sell war stamps and bonds. The Victory Volunteers of the National Organization sponsored by the Boys' Clubs of America will be in charge of the program.

Saltonstall Urges Bay Staters to Vote

Massachusetts citizens were told by Governor Saltonstall today that it is their "patriotic duty" to go to the polls in communities where elections are taking place tomorrow.

"The extreme lightness of the balloting at recent primaries causes me to make this public appeal," the Governor asserted. "I realize that war pressures make any extra duty a real effort. But remember that this right to vote is a vital part of the freedom for which our boys are fighting in every corner of the earth. . . . I urge every voter to go to the polls tomorrow. It's the most important home-front job you can do."

Output Grows At Navy Yard By New Shift

Continued from Page 1

miral Theobald said, "we must have adequate help in our repair forces to meet any emergency which might arise if enemy submarines got busy again.

"Our crews on production of new ships are steadily at work. Recent instructions, however, call for us to enlarge repair gangs from new-ship gangs rather than have a too-large reserve of repair forces. One new ship, for instance," the Admiral said, "was held up eleven days in production because so many of its workers had to be transferred to one of the big repair jobs."

One of the most intricate repair jobs which the Yard has undertaken recently was that of a destroyer torpedoed off Casablanca. Being one of the newer models, it had enough compartment buoyancy to remain afloat after taking the torpedo aboard amidships. The torpedo had "accurately" pierced a bulkhead wall, thereby blowing out two of the four engine rooms. Nevertheless, emergency repairs at the scene enabled the craft to remain afloat and also toast as part of a fighting escort on the return trip.

Here at Boston, the ship is now about ready to leave drydock, a new center section ineluding a smokestack has been installed in a record salvage job. Although the destroyer has been laid up for many months, additional time was saved because the yard was forewarned and equipped by radioed instructions to carry out the repairs, so that most of the new parts were ready when the destroyer arrived.

Since February, some 3,000 additional women in the production forces alone have doubled the number of women taking men's jobs to facilitate the drafting of eligible men, it was pointed out.

Linney Notebook Excerpts Are Read

Excerpts from the notebook of Lieut. Frank J. Linney, charged with wilful neglect of duty in his inspection of the Cocoanut Grove prior to the fire, were read in Superior Court today.

Over the objection of defense counsel the following excerpt was read to the jury:

"Cocoanut Grove, Piedmont Street, over J. Eisenborn, 5,000 square feet—old first class. Manager Barnet Welansky—one story. Extinguishers 25-8. Three exits. Heat 550-oil—coal. Dressing room second floor steps. Kitchen, basement, lounge 100. Seats 300 first floor. Three story old tenement. Third floor lockers, second floor lockers. Seven stairs one window to roof Piedmont side. Condition OK."

Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle, who offered the notebook as evidence, called upon Assistant District Attorney McGonigle to read a transcript of Lieutenant Linney's testimony before the Grand Jury. Mr. Doyle told the court he had but one more government witness and that the government case would probably end today.

Events Around Greater Boston

Monday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Margaret Matters, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the West Roxbury Methodist Church (Daniel Dorchester Memorial) of Boston, corner Park Street and March Avenue, West Roxbury, at 8 p. m.

Tuesday

"Roman Art" is the subject of a talk by Mrs. Bayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Madeleine Savaria, soprano, and Luise Vosgerchien, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Margaret Matters, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in St Mark's Methodist Church, corner of Vernon and Park Streets, Brookline, at 8 p. m.

Dr. Waclaw Lednicki will give a lecture on "The National Poet: Mickiewicz" in the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Fewer Women Take Jobs In Bay State Industries

Women are not going into war industry in Massachusetts as the Government had expected. More are quitting than those now entering. The result is disappointing.

This announcement was made here today by Powell M. Cabot, State Director for the War Manpower Commission. It was elicited by a State report showing the third monthly decline in employment in manufacturing in the Bay State.

The number of workers in war plants again fell off. There were 1,500 less in September than in August. These drops occurred despite the normal tendency for employment to advance during September. Increases have taken place in 15 out of the past 18 years.

"Men are going into the military service and women are not coming into industry in sufficient number to fill their places," Mr. Cabot said.

Few Come, Few Stay

"The number of women taking jobs is actually decreasing. New women are not entering the labor market, and when they do come they are not staying.

"During July and August the number of separations from jobs exceeded the number of accessions, and this was due chiefly to women not showing up in large enough number to make up for the men who were drafted."

There is one other possible explanation of the decrease of workers in manufacturing—a drop off of orders. According to this view, industry here has reached its peak and is declining, because a large part of the manufacturing of this State is devoted to the making of parts, which are used in plants in other states to complete the job of production. As no new plants are going up, demand for parts is diminishing. This analysis has important support.

No Lack of Orders

However, War Manpower officials, who are very close to industry, declare there is no lack of orders, and point to the shortage of woman workers.

Whatever the cause, a decrease of 2,306 employees is reported for manufacturing by the monthly survey of the State Department of Labor and Industries. In August the several thousand representative establishments it polled showed 536,913 workers, in September 534,607.

As to war plants, 973 had in August 354,078 workers, while 986 showed in September 352,568, or 1,512 less, it is recorded in the figures of the Division of Labor Statistics at the State House.

Declines in employment were registered in foundries and machine shops of Springfield and Worcester, in the woolen and worsted mills of Lowell, and the boot and shoe factories of Chelsea. Lynn shoe factories, however, had a big increase.

Pay Is Up Again

Though workers decreased, pay increased. Again a new all-time record was set in September for average weekly earnings. The 534,607 workers covered in the survey drew an average each of $43.41. This ran nearly a dollar more per worker than in August, when the average stood at $42.47.

While the number of wage earners employed in September of this year was 4.8 per cent larger than in September of a year ago, the total paid in weekly wages mounted to 21.1 per cent more.

The weekly average for the State was exceeded in eight cities, according to the statistical summary. Beverly paid an average to all its workers in manufacturing of $56.33, Chicopee $50.48, Springfield $49.94, Lynn $49.67, Worcester $46.74, Norwood $45.90, Boston $44.79 and Holyoke $43.62.

Actually all were surpassed by Quincy, chief center of shipbuilding in New England, but no figures are released by the State on Quincy, because that would indicate wages at its great shipbuilding company. To avoid disclosure of confidential information, data for certain industries and cities, such as Quincy, are not shown, but are included in the State totals.

Employment in Boston, center of a controversy over its labor supply, ran counter to the downward trend in the State. Boston gained 2.7 per cent in the number employed in its manufacturing.

N. E. Gets New Light on Situation As 'Brownout' Begins Operation

Boston's streets will bask in a kind of artificial twilight tonight—the brownout—the afterglow of a power conservation program which took effect at 12:01 a. m. this morning when the 18-month dimout of the New England coast was lifted.

The brownout, really a semi-dimout, is sponsored by the War Production Board as one way to save fuel for war plants, and as such has the approval of the Boston Retail Trade Board, which announced today that its members were planning to brownout its display windows by using only 50 per cent of the normal illuminations.

Full support of the voluntary code means that the lights will fade from store windows and theater marquees at 10 p. m., and is expected to save thousands of tons of coal in New England alone, a WPB spokesman said. Outdoor traffic signals would be eliminated during the day and exterior lighting reduced to a minimum.

Boston will be brighter, however, what with motorists driving on downtown streets with shields removed from the upper portions of their headlights, and blackout curtains drawn back for what building owners and residents hope will be the duration.

Street lights will remain shaded, though, in obedience to Army instructions to retain permanent installations in the event of return to the dimout becomes necessary, it was said, and industrial plant windows must be blacked out or be able to be screened with a moment's notice.

Last night, W. H. Wheeler Jr., Regional Director of the WPB, expressed some concern over possible drains on electric power and fuel by public misinterpretation of the lifting of dimout regulations and urged the six New England governors to intensify their programs to conserve critical resources.

Ninth Person Taken for Theft Of U. S. Property

The ninth person to be arrested for larcency of Government property in the widespread campaign of the Federal Bureau of Investigation again Government loss in this area by theft, was arraigned today before United States Commissioner William C. Rogers in Federal Court.

He was James J. Harris, Jr., a Government employee residing in Malden. He was held in bail of $1,000 for a hearing Nov. 10.

The defendant, who was said to have been employed 14 years by the Malden Police Department, was working in the Quartermaster's Department of the Army as a mailer at the Wiggin Stores in South Boston. He told the Commissioner he had been drinking October 29, the day of the alleged offense.

Gerald J. McCarthy, assistant United States attorney, told the Commissioner that the defendant was charged with segregating two packages of cut sole leather from other packages destined overseas for the repair of shoes of American soldiers, hiding the two packages, and returning later to pick them up.

5,000 in Navy Hear Boston Symphony

Its first out-of-State concert for the armed forces was given yesterday by the entire Boston Symphony Orchestra at the United States Naval Training Station at Newport, R. I. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conducted the orchestra.

An audience of about 5,000 officers, enlisted personnel, nurses, and Waves listened in the huge drill hall. Dr. Koussevitzky wound up the program with Sousa's stirring "Stars and Stripes Forever."

Duke to Visit Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 1 (AP)—Yale University announced today that the Duke of Windsor would confer here tomorrow with Charles Seymour, President of Yale, and the faculty of the Institute of International Studies at Yale. The University said the visit of the Duke would be entirely unofficial.

Lecture Series on Taxes

Clyde M. Noble, formerly in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, has been engaged to give a special series of lectures on Federal income taxation at Northeastern University School of Law, 47 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, beginning Friday evening.

Anti-Semitism Committee Grows

Governor Saltonstall today announced the appointment of Chief Justice John P. Higgins, of the Massachusetts Superior Court, and Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill, of the Boston Diocese of the Episcopal Church, to the committee of five to study the problems of anti-Semitism in Massachusetts.

The appointments came after the Governor had received a petition signed by nearly 100 religious and educational leaders urging him to enlarge the committee to make it more representative and to institute a program to deal effectively with racial and religious conflict.

The committee was originally appointed after charges of anti-Semitism were aired in Great Boston. At that time the Governor said he might enlarge the committee later, if necessary.

Stickers Absent

An unusually large number of motorists have failed to get their semi-annual compulsory inspection sticker, according to preliminary reports from police and Motor Vehicle registration inspectors now checking cars on State highways. Motorists whose cars do not have stickers will be summoned into Court and fined $5 and, in addition, those whose automobiles have defective equipment will have registrations revoked until repairs are made.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Continued Cool

Boston and Vicinity: Continued rather cool tonight and Tuesday morning; light to gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: continued cool tonight and Tuesday morning.

Vermont: Not quite so cool tonight or Tuesday morning.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 2:10 p. m.; height 10.6 feet.
Tuesday, 2:45 a. m.; height 8.4 feet.

Halifax Advice to Britons: Hands Off U. S. Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—So tremendous are the blows being unleashed against Germany—by land on the Russian front and by air from Britain — that "anything might happen," in the judgment of Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, just returned from a two-months visit to his homeland.

Lord Halifax said he believed it entirely possible that an initial crack might come on the "brittle" German home front which would result in sudden collapse of the Nazi machine. He warned, however, that the Germans were "tough fighters" and that, barring a collapse from within Germany, the United Nations faced a long and difficult struggle ahead.

Simultaneously Lord Halifax expressed himself as strongly opposed to Britons or Americans mixing in each others home politics.

He gave strong indication that British officials have received firm instructions against taking sides in the American 1944 presidential campaign.

Agrees With Willkie

Asked yesterday at his first press conference since returning to the United States if he had seen Wendell L. Willkie's advice to the British people against taking sides in America's politics, he replied:

"I find myself in complete agreement with Mr. Willkie. If I ever find any British official under me who is behaving improperly, I should take a very grave view of it."

He added that he thought the natural intelligence of British officials would be sufficient to warn them not to meddle in American politics.

Lord Halifax was unwilling to name the date when collapse of Germany might be expected and he reiterated the continuing toughness of the Nazi war machine, but he cited the Russian victories along the Dnieper, the bombing of Germany's war industry facilities and the U-boat victories in the Atlantic as inexorably building up to Nazi's downfall.

Giving a hint of air warfare events to come, Lord Halifax said he had seen while in Britain pictures and graphs showing destruction of Nazi war factories, adding:

"When one sees the measure of destruction accomplished, one wonders how long anyone will be able to take the weight of attack that we shall be putting on the Germans steadily from this time on." Of the U-boat warfare he commented that the addition of the Azores as a fighting base was helping tremendously.

Germany's civilian setup is a tightly geared and in consequence a brittle machine, Lord Halifax said in explaining his belief in a possible sudden Nazi collapse. If anything were to crack, such as the transportation or clothing fronts, this collapse might carry in its wake the rest of the home economy.

Stress on Collaboration

Lord Halifax praised the Moscow conference, stressing the need for continuing collaboration between the United States, Britain, Russia and China. He added, however, that the very fundamental of this co-operation was the premise that the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations work together.

He indicated that the Moscow conference of American, British, and Russian Foreign Ministers may have considered a reduction in the size of Germany. Of terms for Germany, he said he found no disposition in Britain to alter the doctrine of "unconditional surrender" for the Axis.

Reporting on British affairs, Lord Halifax told the assembled newspapermen and newspaperwomen that postwar discussion was considering such vital and liberal questions as: "How far shall the Army's program for rehabilitating soldiers be extended into industry in coming years?" and "Shall we extend our war plant day nurseries into peacetime?"

He said manpower in Britain has now been stretched to such an extent that "I think it's fair to say there are no idle women in England." He ascribed recent mining and shipbuilding strikes to the general war weariness. Praising British farm production, he said the increase in food output for 1943 over 1942 represented a saving of sufficient food ships from abroad to have transported eight to 10 Army Divisions with full equipment.

Wasp Members Are Told How It's Done

Associated Press

Director Jacqueline Cochran Counsels Wasps

Jacqueline Cochran, director of women pilots for the Army Air Forces, talks to members of the Women's Airforce Service Pilots before an At18 plane at Camp Davis, North Carolina. These Wasps serve as an auxiliary unit working with United States air and ground forces.

Speedy Action on Irrigation Comeback

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 1—There was a threefold purpose in the thoughts of delegates to the National Reclamation Association meeting. The first was to get the Federal Government to resume immediately all western irrigation developments that were closed because of the war, and have not yet been resumed. The second was to demand, and to lay plans for, an immense expansion, or hurrying-up, of postwar irrigation projects to provide work in western states for returning servicemen, and a place for them to live.

And the third was a gentle but firm admonition by western states—already adopted by a committee of the association—to Uncle Sam to keep hands off of irrigation affairs, lessen his claims to control of the water resources of the West, and allow the states to run their own business so far as water is concerned. The Government's money and its technical advice are badly wanted, but not its too-close supervision.

The West is justifiably proud of the part its great dams, largely constructed and operated under supervision of the Bureau of Reclamation, have played in the development of power needed for conducting World War II.

Power Output Doubles

In 1917, the Bureau, only 15 years old, had less than 30,000 kilowatts capacity of hydroelectric power, produced as a by-product of irrigation and storage at its dams. The overwhelmingly predominant purpose of the earlier dams was irrigation, with power a mere by-product; also the private power interests were fighting any public power development tooth and nail.

As late as 1941 the installed power at Bureau dams totaled only 953,000 kilowatts. Today it is almost exactly double that—1,855,000 kilowatts, due to the rushing to completion of huge generators at Boulder Dam, Grand Coulee, and other giant projects. It is said that one-fourth of all the power being eaten by the tremendous war plants of the West Coast comes from Bureau dams. Ultimate capacity of all projects now building, built or contemplated, is 3,567,000 kilowatts.

Other measurements of the giant program, which has cost nearly $1,500,000,000 and will cost nearly $2,000,000,000 when completed:

The gross value of the crops, produced on lands irrigated by the Bureau works, either entirely or with supplemental water, in 1941, was $159,885,000. This does not include livestock.

As of June 30, 1942, Bureau dams provided a storage capacity totaling 61,610,000 acre-feet; and actual storage on that date was 47,500,000 acre-feet—nearly two thirds of it in giant Lake Mead behind Boulder Dam. This amount of water would make a lake that would cover Rhode Island to a depth of nearly 50 feet.

Particularly has the amount of food produced been increased, as farmers on Bureau-irrigated lands have plunged into the war effort as have farmers everywhere. Yet, according to Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, writing on July 29, 1943, the 11-state western area falls short of producing its own food, and had to import 38,727 carloads during 1942. Every additional pound that can be grown in the West, therefore, relieves the strain on transportation facilities.

Step Considered Blunder

That is why, in retrospect, western irrigation folks condemn as one of the W. P. B.'s biggest blunders its action in shutting down virtually all western irrigation projects under construction, as of Dec. 31, 1942, or earlier.

That was when it seemed of paramount importance to increase the supply of war-metals, and of finished products for war such as airplanes and guns.

It was not long, however, before the food question began to loom larger, and in the summer of 1943 the WPB relented enough to permit resumption of 13 projects—those which could be completed with the least use of strategic materials—on which work is now going forward.

Recently Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, gave out figures showing that these projects would allow better use of 200,000 acres by 1944, 793,000 acres by 1945, and more than 1,000,000 acres in 1946. This does not mean, as the careless might assume, that this much new land will go under the plow. A comparatively few thousand acres will be virgin; the works will help by providing supplemental water for hundreds of thousands of acres that now have some water but not enough to constitute a "perfect water-right" as the westerners say, meaning all the water the land can use.

Now the Reclamation Association folks—they are the home folks of the reclamation states, organized as a pressure group to keep Congress providing money for the program—see the West as a region of growing population, due largely to war plants, which will need more local food from now on, and to serve which, both for postwar employment and permanent prosperity, the whole reclamation program should be stepped up.

In its orderly development since 1902, the program has contemplated putting only as many acres under cultivation each year as the national and local economy could absorb. For instance, the 1,200,000 acres under the Grand Coulee Dam, largest single project in point of acreage, were not all to be occupied until 1962.

Water May Double Population in West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Colo., Nov. 1

When the Reclamation Association's plan for the Far West is completed, perhaps double the area's population of 14,000,000 can be supported, according to Association spokesmen. Twenty million acres are now irrigated to provide for the present population.

"Here is the elbowroom of America, a place for expansion, for creating new opportunities and new markets," Association officials have pointed out.

38 in Chicago Face Charges Of Conspiracy

CHICAGO, Nov. 1 (AP)—The Cook County October Grand Jury brought its investigation of gambling to a smashing conclusion by returning indictments charging 38 policemen, police officials and alleged gamblers with conspiracy.

The Grand Jury, whose inquiry resulted in one of the greatest police shakeups in recent years, also charged a police captain and the chief of the county highway police force with malfeasance.

Including earlier indictments returned in the shotgun slaying of Martin "Sonny Boy" Quirk, South Side gambling liteutenant, 46 persons in all were named.

The jurors, who held night sessions and one precedent-shattering 24-hour conference in an effort to complete their investigation in the allotted month, questioned scores of witnesses ranging from policemen to Mayor Edward J. Kelly.

James P. Allman, Police Commissioner, who was summoned before the Jury three times, was reported to have promised them he would "clean house." He subsequently ordered the suspension of five police captains.

Meanwhile, Thomas J. Courtney, State's Attorney, announced that the gambling investigation would be continued by the November Grand Jury and that fresh evidence already had been prepared for presentation.

Charged with malfeasance and gambling conspiracy in the indictments were Capt. Frank Malone of the Chicago Lawn Police and Capt. Hugh McCarthy, chief of the County Highway Police.

Lecture Series at Columbia To Emphasize World Unity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In an effort to lead people into thinking and working for a world unity and an international harmony, the Anglo-American-Hellenic Bureau of Education is sponsoring a series of lectures at Columbia University on the general subject "The Years Beyond Victory."

The introduction will be by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia, and Dean George B. Pegram will act as presiding officer when the series opens on Nov. 4. Chryst Loukas is chairman of arrangements.

Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale University, will be the first speaker and his address is entitled "Peace Making in the Light of the Versailles Treaty."

This program of lectures was undertaken in response to demands from social-minded people the world over for some postwar plan which would insure peace after victory. The lectures are not intended to present fixed plans, but rather to stimulate intelligent discussion as an aid in the solution of the international problems with which we shall be confronted at the end of the war. It is expected that the lectures, coming as they will from eminent American, British, and Canadian scholars, will not only serve as a guide to solution of major difficulties but will spur an increasingly larger number of persons to work for the realization of a just and abiding peace.

Other speakers and dates are:

Nov. 12. Past Lessons in International Organizations. Harold Beresford Butler, formerly head of the International Labor Offie at Geneva.

Nov. 19. The Press in a World Order. Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor, The Christian Science Monitor.

Dec. 10. Realm of Science. Harlow Shapley, Director, Harvard College Observatory.

Dec. 17. The Economic Framework of Peace. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor, McGill University.

Dec. 30. Political Structure of States. Norman A. M. MacKenzie, President, University of New Brunswick.

*Cultural Relations. Robert G. Sproul, President, University of California.

*Synchronized Religion. G. Bromley Oxnam, Bishop, Methodist Church, Boston.

*Essentials for Enduring Peace. Adolph A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State.

*Domestic Economic Adjustment. Robert D. Calkins, Dean, Faculty of Business, Columbia University.

*The Obligations of Capital and Labor to Society. Horace Taylor, Professor of Economics, Columbia University.

*Agencies of Peace. James T. Shotwell, Director of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

*Steps for World Federation. Robert M. MacIver, Lieber Professor of Political Philosophy and Sociology.

*Dates to be announced.

Daniel Indicted In Oklahoma

TULSA, Okla., Nov. 1 (AP)—The Tulsa County Grand Jury investigating reports of fraud in State textbook dealings indicted J. T. Daniel, former Speaker of the Oklahoma House of Representatives, Oct. 29 on a perjury count.

The indictment declared Mr. Daniel testified before the Grand Jury on Oct. 21 that he had never solicited or received money from textbook companies in exchange for promoting the adoption of their books and added:

"All of the said testimony . . . was false and untrue."

The Ryan, Okla., newspaperman publisher pleaded innocent to the indictment before District Judge S. J. Clendinning and his bond was set at $2,500.

Mr. Daniel was released from the El Reno Federal Reformatory recently after serving eight months of a two-year term for income tax evasion.

Mr. Daniel was Speaker of the House in 1937, in a period when the State spent more than $1,000,000 for free textbooks for needy children.

Henderson Says Allies Fail Jews

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—Leon Henderson, former administrator of the Office of Price Administration, said Oct. 31 that "the Allied Governments in the face of a clear call of moral duty have been guilty of cowardice" in failing to rescue the persecuted Jews of Europe.

"This war issue has been avoided, submerged, postponed, played down and resisted with all forms of political force available to powerful governments," Mr. Henderson said at a "salute to Sweden and Denmark" rally attended by 3,300 persons in tribute to the countries for saving the Danish Jewish population from Nazi-ordered persecution. The rally was sponsored by the emergency committee to save the Jewish people of Europe.

"I say, in all earnestness, that Sweden and Denmark have proven the tragedy of Allied judgment. Make no mistake. This is a concern, this is a responsibility, for all Americans and for all Allies."

United States Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York told the rally that "England and the United States have it in their hands to do good, but they withhold the good."

Other speakers were Senator William Langer (R) of North Dakota; Sigrid Undset, Nobel Prize winning novelist; Mrs. Ruth Owen Rohde, former United States Minister to Denmark, and Peter H. Bergson, Emergency Committee co-chairman.

Prison Inmates Busy at War Work

CHICAGO, Nov. 1 (AP)—America hasn't overlooked her prison inmates in going all out in war production.

A survey reported Oct. 31 by the Council of State Governments showed that inmates of virtually every state prison are engaged in war or agricultural work and that at least one penitentiary has added night shifts to meet its heavy production schedule.

Some of the huge anti-submarine cable nets protecting harbor installations and waterways are being woven by hand by inmates of San Quentin, the California State prison. Fellow inmates are reclaiming hundreds of tons of rubber and copper wire and cable salvaged and brought back from warships damaged in the South Pacific.

Convicts in other prisons are fulfilling contracts for shoes and shoe repair, clothing, assault boats, machinery, demolition chests, tools, cooking utensils, crates and boxes, identification tags, tarpaulins for army trucks, tent pegs, rope and twine, blankets, soap and other articles, the survey showed.

Japan Reported Salvaging Warship Prince of Wales

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Corp. said Oct. 30 that the Japanese were reported to be attempting to salvage the 35,000-ton British battleship Prince of Wales sunk by Japanese bombers off the east coast of Malaya in December, 1941.

"This news is considered to be another indication of Japan's shortage of steel," said the English-language broadcast to Africa which was recorded here by the Federal Communications Commission.

Sara Roosevelt House To Open as Center Soon

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—The former home of President Roosevelt, named the Sara Delano Roosevelt Memorial House in honor of his mother when it was acquired in 1942 by a committee of citizens who presented it to Hunter College, will be opened officially as a student center for inter-faith activities on Nov. 22.

In making the announcement, Dr. George N. Shuster, President of the College, said the House, on East 65th Street, would be used by undergraduates, and space would be provided for the religious clubs of the College.

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Providence, Rhode Island

Two Centuries Recorded in Art—Smeterlin Recital—Homage to Stoessel

Boston From 1630 to 1872 Depicted at the Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

The Museum of Fine Arts is showing a large exhibition which it calls "Boston, Its Life and Its People, from the Founding to the Great Fire and the New Metropolis, 1630-1872."

With an eye for historical relevance, the Museum has ferreted out a quantity of material carefully harbored in public buildings and private collections, in antiquarian and historical societies. Documents and memorabilia, books, certificates, paintings, prints, bric-a-brac, silverware, embroideries, clocks, and cabinet-work make an informing aggregate, for each item refers to an event, an accomplishment, or a personality which has influenced the history of the city, or better the history of the world. The Boston to which these exhibits are the touchstone was a center, a symbol, a "state of mind." It was the "Hub of the Universe."

* * *

There is a profusion of material to illustrate the evolution of the city. There are the portraits of Governors Winthrop and Endicott painted by unknown limners with limited endowments. The earliest paintings are obviously provincial, looking back to Continental and Elizabethan sources.

Harvard University enters the pattern of Boston's history very early and its substantial contribution to the prestige of the city continues apace. Boston at this stage is a peninsula, and there are maps to show its watery boundaries. The Common becomes a center of life in the city, a rustic retreat, a place of refuge, a pastureland.

The portraits by John Singleton Copley, realistic and luminous, record the living presence of the Colonial worthies. Copley had a special aptitude for painting face and fashion, and Boston must ever be grateful that he was here to represent its merchant princes in panoply and its revolutionary leaders in telling attitudes. The pictures of Paul Revere, Samuel Adams, John Hancock, Joseph Warren, Mercy Otis Warren are among the portraits of this epoch.

The fine decorative arts shown with these portraits reveal the cultivated taste of Bostonians who commissioned artisans to make beautiful furnishings for their homes.

The pictures of the next period show the more urbane brushwork of Gilbert Stuart, whose "Washington at Dorchester Heights" dominates the spacious gallery, as it dominated the Athenaeum Gallery when displayed in its first exhibition in 1827. The large official likeness of John Quincy Adams by G. P. Healy is on loan from the Executive Mansion in Washington.

Post Revolutionary Boston was brisk and dynamic. There is much material to disclose its activities of a mercantile, maritime, cultural, religious, and charitable nature. Pictures were made in great abundance, small pictures and prints for popular distribution. There was a great demand for themes like "The Battle of Bunker Hill," celebrations, conflagrations, sport, animals, advertisements.

Native picture makers had an inborn gift for narrative, and it was the descriptive subject which attracted the buyer. However, artists and laymen seemed to drift apart, and painters imbued with an ideal for making great historical compositions experienced keen disappointment. Artists looked upon the portrait as a pot-boiler, for the painting of history, Biblical events and mythological scenes was held chief function. Yet, Samuel F. B. Morse abandoned Boston "after remaining a year in the city without receiving a single order for an historical picture or even an inquiry concerning the price of those already painted . . ."

* * *

There are pictures relating to the growth of the theater in Boston, the initial efforts of the concert hall, the establishment of libraries. The era of the clipper ship was ardently recorded. Horatio Greenough anticipated the aesthetics of modern functionalists when he declared that a clipper ship was a work of art. The figurehead and the weather-vane and other functional articles in this exhibition are also drawn within the orbit of the artistic.

The portraits of nineteenth-century Boston became less formal. There were apparently no equals for Copley and Stuart, and the pictures of significant Bostonians were made by portraitists of varying capacities. There are pastels, crayon sketches, daguerreotypes of literati, religious leaders, historians, scholars, political figures, humanitarians, reformers. Among the portraits are those of Hannah Adams, Bronson Alcott, Ralph Waldo Emerson, William Ellery Channing, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, William Lloyd Garrison, and Mary Baker Eddy.

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Champion of Freedom

William Lloyd Garrison as portrayed by William Page in the exhibition at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts on "Boston, Its Life and Its People From the Founding to the Great Fire and the New Metropolis, 1630-1872."

Art Exhibitions

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Water colors by Brian Trulove. Through Nov. 6.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings by Suzanne D. Sykes. Through Nov. 12.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of oils, dance forms, sketches by Amory Hooper. Water colors by John Whorf. Through Nov. 20.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Exhibition of water colors by Sears Gallagher. Through Nov. 13.

Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings by ten Americans, including Benton, Curry, James, Watkins, and Grant Wood. Through Nov. 21.

New England Folk Art Gallery, 16 Arlington Street—Early American portraits, landscapes and decorative arts.

New England Museum of Natural History, Boylston at Berkeley Street—"Children at War," an exhibition of paintings by refugee children of France, England, Spain, and China.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of nineteenth century English landscapes and figure pictures. Through Nov. 13.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Music Thursday and Saturday at 2:45.

Museum of Fine Arts—Exhibition of "Boston's Life and Its People, from the Founding to the Great Fire and the New Metropolis, 1630-1872." Through Dec. 5. Portrait of a Gentleman with a Book by Titian, recent acquisition; Silver of the First Parish, West Roxbury. Through November.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.

London—3:45 p. m.—News and Headlines. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Caracas—7:00 p. m.—Comedy. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—7:45 p. m.—"Daily Round-Up." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m. —Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Sommenta in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.

Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—Music and Commentaries. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—"Shipmates Ashore." GSC, 9.58 meg.; 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Marimba. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.03 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Christian Science Program For Tuesday, Nov. 2

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Applauded In Chopin Program

By L. A. Sloper

Jan Smeterlin played a Chopin program in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon, to the plaudits of an audience which filled all the seats and overflowed to the stage. The printed program listed the B minor Sonata, the 24 Prelude of op. 28, the Mazurkas in C sharp minor op. 50, A minor, op. 17, and B flat minor, op. 24, the C sharp minor Valse, Etudes Nos. 5, 11, and 2 from op. 10, and the A flat Ballade.

Mr. Smeterlin holds a secure place in the affection of Boston Chopin lovers. He has won it by virtue of his prodigious (though not infallible) technique, his strong dramatic sense, and his obvious joy in his work. He can summon a caressing pianissimo tone, and he likes to leap from that to a startling fortissimo. His runs are dazzling.

These qualities are useful, but they do not constitute a complete equipment for the interpretation of Chopin. The composer himself, no athlete, employed, by the testimony of his contemporaries, a narrow dynamic range, which, however, was so subtly graduated that he was able to produce the effect of a mighty crescendo. That was the method, too, of de Pachmann, who, but for his eccentricities, would have been the most satisfying of Chopin players. "Isn't that beautiful? . . . No one else can play like that." True, but the tone and phrasing could only be marred by the running commentary.

Mr. Smeterlin resorts to the dynamic extravagances by which so many virtuosi are tempted. Not content with power, he employs a force which sometimes produces a metallic concussion rather than a musical tone. His rhythms, too, are stiff, and his phrasing choppy, in rapid movements or passages. Poetry, which is the essence of Chopin, is swamped by bravura. The player has his reward, but Chopin suffers.

Relief Program Thursday

The concert for French relief, which was incorrectly reported in these columns on Friday as scheduled for tonight, will be given on Thursday evening. The place is Jordan Hall, and the artists include Bernard Zighera conducting 60 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra; Cleora Wood, soprano; Georges Laurent, flutist, and Gaston Elcus, violinist.

James Abresch

Isabel French

To sing in Jordan Hall Tuesday evening.

On the Stage

The one theater opening this evening will be "Arsenic and Old Lace" at the Colonial, returning for a third engagement. Boris Karloff will head the cast, paying his second visit to Boston in the role. Tomorrow evening the long anticipated Army Air Forces play, "Winged Victory," will make its debut at the Shubert. Those who plan to attend should take note that there will be an early curtain, at 8.15 p. m., and that no one will be seated during the first scene.

* * *

The title of "The Voice of the Turtle," John Van Druten's new comedy, due next Monday at the Wilbur, comes from the Song of Solomon:

"For, lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone;

"The flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land."

The title of another recent play, Lillian Hellman's "The Little Foxes," comes from the same chapter of the Song of Solomon.

* * *

The Tributary Theater will repeat its production of "Macbeth" at New England Mutual Hall on Friday and Saturday, Nov. 19 and 20.

Memorial Concert Replaces Annual Worcester Festival

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Worcester, Mass.

Handel's "Judas Maccabaeus," call it an oratorio, call it a cantata, or whatever suits, came to performance in the Memorial Auditorum under the direction of Walter Howe on the evening of Oct. 28, the Worcester Festival Chorus singing, with the assistance of Josephine Antoine, Edward Kane, and Evan Evans, soprano, tenor, and baritone, respectively.

There was an attendance of 2,500, or perhaps more, and the meeting represented the sole effort of the Worcester County Musical Association to hold an autumn festival this year. It was billed as a Memorial Concert, honoring the labors of the late Albert Stoessel, the Association's musical director for 18 years. By way of special reference to Stoessel's memory, Hamilton Wood, president of the society, made a brief address and the chorus sang "How Lovely Is Thy Dwelling Place," from the Brahms Requiem, the audience standing.

* * *

To give orchestral assistance, a group of 50 Boston Symphony men took the front of the platform, the choir being banked at the back. To make out a program, the orchestra presented Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture and the Finale of the Fifth Symphony, Arthur Fiedler conducting. Further than that, the Festival Chorus performed the "Alleluia" of Randall Thompson, voices unaccompanied; and Miss Antoine sang the arias, "Ah lo so" and "Oh Tremble Not," from Mozart's "Magic Flute," Mr. Fiedler conducting.

In regard to the rarely performed "Judas Maccabaeus," it quite likely stood in plans laid by Stoessel back along; for the form of the work used was an arrangement of his, shortened down from Handel's original, and edited by Mr. Howe. At any rate the revival of it may be supposed to have been regarded as appropriate to wartime, and to have been thought expressive of a people in struggle with an enemy and on the lookout for the arrival of victory. The music as studied by Mr. Howe and his chorus showed all the qualities of a song of rejoicing, though as interpreted by the soloists, it had the unfortunate effect of being a mere pulling out, for contemplation's sake, of a faded document.

To Handel, we may be sure, "Judas Maccabaeus" was an occasional piece in celebration of a military victory, and all the same to him, perhaps, whether Culloden meant English history taking one direction or another. A paean of joy, with certain contrasts, was wanted, and he composed it. He hardly could have been thinking about a masterwork. All he could have designed was to do a craftsmanlike job and there the end of it. The mood of presentation, then, if the thing is to be resuscitated a couple of centuries later, is one of triumph and elevation; and this mood the Festival Chorus caught and communicated.

* * *

The soloists, contrariwise, faced their task as a singing lesson. Recitative, arioso, and air were not the exulting talk the composer must have intended them to be. Rather, they came through as exercises in old-school vocalism. The way to handle such matters, certainly, is to go the whole length. If boasting and bombast are the idea, why, let boasting and bombast prevail. If an architect builds a skyscraper, he misses it when he does anything less than scrape the sky.

The Festival Chorus is scant, inevitably, of tenors and basses; yet the wedge of men placed among so many women on the stage was nothing narrow in the way of sonority. The effect was especially satisfactory in the performance of Thompson's "Alleluia," when the intervening tone of instruments was dispensed with. The Thompson composition, too, proved to be decently out of the modern course of dissonant extravagance while not resuming too much the old trails of romance and sentimentalism. There can be originality, after all, along with restraint and conservatism. Nor has Mr. Thompson presumed to put himself in competition with the masters of the ancient era of the motet. As a representative of the twentieth century alongside of Handel of the eighteenth, he holds his own.

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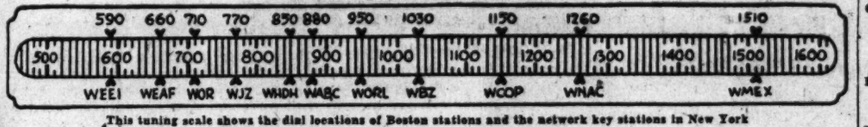
Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk.	Sheelah Carter, news.	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across the Caribbean	News; Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Piano and Organ Recital	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Pepper Young's Family"	Yankee House Party: variety show; orchestra	Gene Autry and the Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Philanthropies: orchestra; speaker	"Right to Happiness"		
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Walter Compton, news.	"Francine Presents"
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch.	Musical Roundup	Teddy Powell's Orch.
4:30	"Life to the Front"	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Full Speed Ahead"; U. S. Navy Program; orch.	Coast Guard Sparmobile: band; tenor
4:45	Ex-Servemn; 'Date'	Musical Uoll of Hits	"Widder Brown"; sketch		
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies;	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch.	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Black Hood": drama	Irish Melodies
5:30	Follies; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Sports Reporter.	News service	Sports program
6:15	Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers.	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris.	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray; Music	Bing Crosby Recordings.	"Jesting With Jesters".	Monitor World News.	Political talk
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Phil Saltman	Lowell Thomas, news.	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Political talk; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	Political talk
7:15	Ed. Sullivan, Int...	Sports program	J.W. Vandercook, news	Musical program	Political talk
7:30	"Blondie"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger";	"Fighting Fronts"	D'Artega's Orchestra	Political talk
7:45	"Blondie"; sketch	Western dramatization	John Barry, comments.	Political talk	Pilm Favorites
8:00	"Vox Pop"; inter.	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America: G.	"Rising Up the News".	Studio speaker
8:15	"Vox Pop"; inter.	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Brent; Burns a Surgeon	News service	Political talk
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"Blind Date";	Richard Crooks, tener;	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr.;	Political talk
8:45	music; Bill Henry.	Frances, m. c.	Howard Barlow, cond.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce.	The Drama Shop
9:00	Theater; Claudette	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	Jascha Heifets, violin;	Gabriel Heatter, news.	The Drama Shop
9:15	Colbert, V. Lake,	Scrap Drive; speakers...	Donald Voorhees' Orch.	Gracie Fields' Show	Classical Album: Respighi: Fountains of Rome
9:30	P. Goddard, "So	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	The Bill Gray Comedy	
9:45	Proudly We Hail"	Orchestra; Songs	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Show; songs; orchestra	
10:00	Guild; D. Ameche,	Raymond Gram Swing.	Josephine Antoine; Rein-	Raymond Clapper, news	News service
10:15	"You Belong to Me"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	hold Schmidt; orchestra	Sunny Skylar, songs	Voice of Underground
10:30	Ogden Nash; Guy	"The Symphonette"; M.	"Information Please";	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	Lombardo's Orch.	Piastro, conductor	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Art Jarrett's Orchestra.
11:00	News; World War II	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ.	News service	Earl Hines' Orchestra.
11:15	"Jam"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	George Duffy's Orch.	Harry James' Orchestra.
11:30	"Romance"; drama.	Fishermen's Program	St. Louis Serenade	"Radio Newsreel"	Day's End; music
11:45	'Daddy Long-Legs'	D. Courtney's Or.; News	St. Louis Serenade	Fletcher Henderson's Or.	Day's End; News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-CBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program.	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Music	News report	Dave Parade; Weather.	Comments	
7:30	Musical Var'y; news	Musical Alarm Clock	News service	Music; "Bandbox"	New England Fellowship
7:45	News; Rideout	Music: Songs; News	Spike Jones's Orchestra	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	Service
8:00	News of the World.	Martin Agronsky, news.	Musical Toast	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	Musical Toast	George and Dixie; news.	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore's Club.	Nancy Lee: women's pgm	News service	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Carl Moore; news.	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	P. Fortescue, inter	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air:	"The Breakfast Club"	Church in the Wildwood	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Gasoway to Music	"The Breakfast Club"	"Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: Music
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	News service	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: Music
10:00	Valiant Lady	Morning Market Basket.	Lora Lawton: sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War	The Open Door': sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grosman
10:30	"Honeymoon Hill"	Fishermen's Pgm.; news	"Help Mate"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Tops in Bands	Parade of Stars	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor.	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life"; sketch.	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga
11:15	Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	"Francine Presents"
11:30	Bright Horizons	Town commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"	Spotlight Revue	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott: Talk	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Portraits; Weather	Boake Carter, news	Rodeo Music
12:15	'Big Sister': sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	News service	"The Pepper Shaker".
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	Farm and Home Hour	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Nat'l Farm & Home H'r	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	'Life Beautiful': sk.	Baukhage Talking: news	"The Little Show"	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk..	Treasury Star Parade	"The Little Show"	Jack Berch & His Boys	"Opera in Miniatures".
1:30	"Pa Flynn, news	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Mary Foster"; sketch.	Jimmie Fidler, talk	Curtain Time with Mar-
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk.	Fishermen's Pgm.; news	News service	Cedric Foster, news	guerite Porter, songs.
2:00	Serial drama	Rodriques & Sutherland	"Guiding Light"	News; Musical Roundup.	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food facts	"Lonely Women"; drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	We Love and Learn	Concert Hall	"Light of the World"	"Yankee Kitchen"	American Legion Aux.
2:45	"Parry Mason"; sk.	Concert Hall	Hymn recital	Sports comments	News reports
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk.	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across the Caribbean	News; Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	"Dance Time"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Yankee House Party: Va-	Gene Autry and the
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Concert Orchestra	'Right to Happiness': sk	riety show with orch.	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Walter Compton, news.	"Francine Presents"
4:15	Reporter; news	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch.	Musical Roundup	Jimmy Murray, Minstrel
4:30	Book Talk	Singing Stars	Lorenzo Jones: sketch.	Full Speed Ahead: Waves	Shep Fields' Orch.
4:45	Defense: "Date"	Singing Stars	Young Widder Brown: sk	Variety Program	Charlie Spivak's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	Glen Gray's Orch.
5:15	E. Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Black Hood": sk..	Irish Melodies
5:30	"Follies"; Quartet.	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch.	Irish Melodies
5:45	"American Women"	'Capt. Midnight'; sketch	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; news.	Terry and the Pirates.	News; Commentator	News service	Sport comment
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	The Melodeers	Musical program	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours".	Adrian and Alice; songs	Music for Moderns; songs	Monitor World News	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Studio program	Lowell Thomas, news	Music; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Show Tune Time; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Sportcast	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Musical program	Richard Salinger, news.
7:30	American Melody	Music That Lives	"Salute to Youth"; Ray-	"Confidentially Yours"	Royal Light Quartette.
7:45	Hour: songs; orch.	Music That Lives	mond Paige's Or; sol'sts	Fred Lang, news	Musical Comedy Hits
8:00	'Big Town'; drama:	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms: inter-	Treasury Star Parade	Studio speaker
8:15	"Stroke of Twelve"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	News service	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	Judy Canova Show:	Ed "Archie" Gardner's	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Music That Endures"	The Attucks Chorus
8:45	comedy; or.; news	Variety Show; guests.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Attilio Baggiore; chor.	The Attucks Chorus
9:00	"Burns and Allen";	Famous Jury Trials	Mystery Theater: Geof-	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	or.; comedy; guests	Famous Jury Trials	frey Barnes, narrator.	Gracie Fields' Show	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to Nation	Jan Savitt's Orch.	"Fibber McGee & Molly"	American Forum of Air:	Variety Hour
9:45	Report to Nation	Dance Orchestra; songs	"Fibber McGee & Molly"	"Should the People Pay	Variety Hour
10:00	"Suspense"; drama	Raymond Gram Swing.	Bob Hope's Variety show:	More Taxes?"	News service
10:15	"Suspense"; drama	Philip Murray, C. I. O.	comedy; songs; orch.	Sunny Skylar, songs	Polish Information Dr.
10:30	Congress Speaks	"This Nation at War";	Red Skelton and Co.	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orch.
10:45	'Foreign Corresp'd'i	speakers; interviews	Red Skelton and Co.	Musical Roundup	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:00	News; World War II	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ.	News service	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:15	"Jam"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Denny Beckner's Orch.	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:30	Colonel Stoopnagle:	Fishermen's Program	'Words at War'; drama-	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	comedy; songs; or.	Jerry Wald's Orchestra.	tized War Books	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End; news

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:30, 8:35. "Oklahoma Kid." James Cagney. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:55, 9:35.

Esquire—"Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:30. "Strange Death of Adolph Hitler," Ludwig Donath. 2:30, 5:10, 8:06.

Exeter—"The Saint Meets the Tiger," Hugh Sinclair. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. 3, 6:05, 9:15.

Fenway—"For Whom the Bell Tolls," Ingrid Bergman. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:55.

Kenmore—"Bombardier," Pat O'Brien. 2:50, 6, 9:30 "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. 1:10, 4:30, 8:10.

Keith Memorial — "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10. "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers. 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:25, 6:15, 9:05.

Majestic—"Girl from Monterey," Armida, Edgar Kennedy. 12:40, 3:48, 6:56, 10:05. Stage Show. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Metropolitan—"Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 11:15 a. m., 1:55, 4:35, 7:15, 9:55. "Passport to Suez," Warren William. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:30, 6, 8:40.

Modern—"Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:15. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:25, 7:55.

Normandie—"The Terror." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 7:35, 10:05. "Mystery of Room 13," 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:45, 6:15, 8:45.

Old South Theater—"Thirty minutes of latest news, "Arctic Passage," Arthur Hall," "Ozzie Nelson's Band." Cartoons and shorts. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Gr

Garden Clubs Working Out New Program

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In order to make the National Council of State Garden Clubs a more efficient contributor to the war program, a new setup is being worked out in the several regions throughout the country. An all-day meeting of the New England Region will be held in Boston on Thursday at the University Club. Presidents of the six state federations included in this region will be present to give reports on the work in each of their areas and to discuss plans for closer cooperation.

"It is desirable," says Mrs. Harold Plimpton, President of the Massachusetts Federation, "that we know more intimately what is being done in each of the other states in this region." She cited particularly the garden club work in the military hospitals which would benefit from better co-ordination of efforts throughout the region.

Massachusetts women appointed to the newly established posts of Committee Chairmen for the New England region are: Mrs. Ralph G. Swain, Conservation; Mrs. Hollis Webster, Horticulture; Mrs. Joseph S. Leach, Awards, and Mrs. C. Campbell Patterson, Jr., Publicity.

Besides the reports from the state presidents, Mrs. William H. Champlin, First Vice-President of the National Council, will speak at the morning session on Thursday, and Mrs. Sherman L. Whipple, Jr., First Vice-President of the Massachusetts Federation, will discuss "Wartime Activities for Garden Clubs."

At 2:15 p. m., Dr. R. C. Allen of Cornell University, Chairman of Horticulture of the National Council, will speak on "The Power Behind the Spade." This lecture will be followed by a round-table discussion of problems and projects for the coming year.

The New England state presidents outside of Massachusetts are: Mrs. Charles J. Lincoln, New Hampshire; Mrs. Charles O. Miller, Connecticut; Mrs. Henry E. Davis, Rhode Island; Mrs. Edward F. Merrill, Maine; Miss Ethel Winnik, Vermont.

Erika Mann to Lecture

For the benefit of its scholarship fund, the Boston Smith College Club is sponsoring a lecture by Erika Mann tomorrow evening at 8:15 o'clock at New England Mutual Hall. Mrs. Lenert Henry of Wellesley Hills is General Chairman of the event. Miss Mann, who will be introduced by Mrs. Steele Lindsay, President of the Club, left Germany with her family 10 years ago in protest against the Nazi regime. The only time she has been back since was in peasant disguise to rescue the manuscript of her father's novel, "Joseph and His Brethren." She has visited many countries since then, observing developments within Germany and throughout Europe at close range, and utilizing every opportunity to indict Hitlerism.

Tuesday Programs

Manuscript Club of Boston—Miss Carol Biba, Publicity Director of the Boston Y. W. C. A., will address a joint meeting of the study groups at Hotel Pioneer, 2 p. m. Following a business meeting at 3 o'clock, Mrs. Wallace Starr King, President of the National League of American Pen Women, will report on the Writers' Conference at Breadloaf.

Fortnightly Club of Sharon—Under the direction of Mrs. R. K. Poole, the Club will present a play, "Enjoying Poor Health," at the High School auditorium at 2:30.

Professional Women's Club—Christine M. Gibson, assistant to Dr. I. A. Richards of Harvard, will speak on "Basic English for English-Speaking Persons" and Margaret E. Keilty, supervisor of Adult Civic Education in the Fitchburg schools, will discuss it as a foreign language; Hotel Statler, 8 p. m. Mrs. Natalie B. Weidner will preside.

Newton Highlands Woman's Club—Entertainment for Guest Evening will be provided by Franklin Lacey, character impersonator. Mrs. Walter E. Decker, Chairman of the Social Committee, has charge of refreshments.

Community Club of Canton—"Making the Most Out of Life" will be the subject of a talk by Miss Mildred Bearl Palmer; Masonic Hall, 2:30 p. m.

Wollaston Woman's Club—The Quincy Women's Club, the Weymouth Monday Club, and the Weymouth Old Colony Club are invited to hear Mrs. Nila Magidoff speak on "Women of Russia," at 2 p. m., at the Wollaston Legion Post Building. There will be a display of handcraft, and donations of jams and jellies will be accepted for social welfare.

Quest and Question Club—Book review program by Mrs. Jesse F. Dolloff at the home of Mrs. Arthur W. Hagman, 154 Quincy Avenue, at 2 o'clock.

Newtonville Women's Club—Guest speaker at 2:30 p. m. will be Charles Donelan, cartoonist of the New Yorker. Mrs. James Shea has charge of refreshments during the social hour preceding. William V. M. Fawcett will speak on the coming Community Chest Drive.

Women's Auxiliary to the Canadian Club—Plans will be completed for the annual bazaar to be held on Nov. 18, Mrs. H. W. Cann, President, will exhibit afghans made by members for the Club's sunroom at Fort Devens. Boston Y. W. C. A. 2 p. m.

No White Caps on Waves

United States Navy

At Least It's Blue Covers Until Next Summer

Effective today, all naval personnel in the First Naval District must change from white cap covers to blue. Ensign Hope Bacheler, South Hadley, Mass., and Lieut. Robert T. Person, Lexington, Mass., are shown making sure they are obeying regulations.

Maine Petitions for Sewall Raise Issue of Third Term

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Week in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 1 — Whether Gov. Sumner Sewall will seek to become the first Maine Chief Executive to serve a third two-year term became a vital question with Maine voters last week, particularly with 7,000 who signed petitions asking him to run again.

Presented the petitions by former State Representative Justus H. Miller, President of the Sewall Club in the Governor's home city of Bath, he replied that he would make a decision soon. He declined to say what alternatives he would consider, but his friends were sure they had narrowed them down pretty well to a quest for a third term, or the First District congressional seat.

His friends do know that Governor Sewall, director of a large commercial air lines company and scion of an old Maine shipbuilding family, is not looking for a job for a job's sake. The petitions asking him to run again mentioned the "stability" of his Administration in the difficult war period, and held that he is needed on the job in the postwar period which it is felt will face the next Governor.

If Governor Sewall's decision is to seek a third term, he will find himself in a primary race with two men with whom he worked closely on a much-prided legislative program last winter. Horace Hildreth of Cumberland, President of the Maine Senate, and F. A. Richardson of Strong, Speaker of the House, both are announced candidates for the Republican nomination. He will also be bucking strong party elements who feel as did William S. Linnell of Portland, Maine's Republican national committeeman, when he said in seeking a third term Governor Sewall would be embarrassing his party which severely attacked President Roosevelt's third term. Unless he can circumvent this expression, it is generally felt that the Governor will decide against running again.

Dimout's End Hailed

Maine's boomtown, Portland, hailed the end of the dimout this week as it saw removed from its street lights hoods which had kept the City in gloom more than a year. City Manager Barlow said resumption of normal lighting would do more than large numbers of added policemen and social workers in suppressing crime and juvenile delinquency. With an influx of war-workers who raised its population by nearly one half, the City has been struggling with the problem of maintaining order.

Appellate Court Justices Named

Three Justices were named today by Chief Justice John P. Higgins of the Superior Court to consion of the Superior Court. They stitute the first Appellate Divi-are: Justices Harold P. Williams, appointed for three years; Walter L. Collins, for two years; and Vincent Brogna, for one year.

Under the statute establishing the Appellate Division, Clerk William M. Prendible will notify the Clerks throughout the City of the appointments. The Appellate Division was set up to act on appeals by defendants from State Prison sentences imposed by Superior Court Justices.

The Division may consider appeals without hearing evidence,, but if the Division decides to increase the sentence rather than decrease it, the law provides that the defendant must be heard.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Today — Brown stamps "G" and "H" in Ration Book No. 3 now valid; expire Dec. 4.

Brown stamps "J" become valid Nov. 7; and "K" Nov. 14. All expire Dec. 4.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 in Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods— Nov. 20—Blue stamps "X," "Y," and "Z" will expire.

Today — First series of Green Stamps, "A," "B," and "C" in Book No. 4 now valid; expire Dec. 20. Values same as blue stamps in Book 2.

Gasoline—Nov. 8—No. 6 coupons in old "A" books, good for three gallons, will expire.

Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Nov. 9—New "A" gasoline coupons become valid at midnight.

Fuel Oil—Today—New No. 1 fuel oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair. Expiration date extended indefinitely.

Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Nov. 30—Last day for tire inspection for C-book holders.

New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601.

Papal Guardsmen Occupy Places Outside Vatican City

By the Associated Press

Under an order of the Holy See extraterritorial buildings of the Vatican have been occupied by Papal Guardsmen, the Berlin Radio said.

Among the extraterritorial buildings and churches in Rome outside Vatican City proper, is the Lateran Palace which Papal Guards occupied on Oct. 28, the broadcast said.

Fund Drive On: $55,000 Gift Is Announced

A single gift of $55,000 from the Charles Hayden Foundation was announced by the Greater Boston United War Fund today, as the Industry and Finance division of the drive began their campaign. The gift was earmarked especially for the U. S. O., a Fund participant, it was learned.

Chairman Joseph T. Walker, Jr., made public the contribution as solicitation started among employees of more than 6,000 Boston business houses and industrial plants. More than 10,000 volunteer workers for the Industry and Finance divisions of the campaign went into action to raise approximately $3,500,000 as their share of the total quota of $7,500,000.

A race has begun between employees of the Monsanto Chemical Company in Everett, member of the A. F. of L., and the Walworth Company of South Boston, C. I. O. members, to see which can be first to exceed its quota. At each plant a mammoth display records progress. At Walworth, a large stillson wrench closes slowly on caricatures of Hitler and Hirohita as the total nears the 100 per cent mark. At Monsanto a large chemical retort gradually swallows up the Axis leaders as the fund progresses.

House Canvass

General house-to-house canvassing will begin November 8 after an opening rally in Mechanics Building, at which Wendell L. Willkie has been announced as the chief speaker.

"This is a time for real sacrifice —not for cool calculation as to how cheaply we can meet the call," declared Alexander Whiteside, chairman of the Special Gifts Division, today. This division, which has been active for a week already, expects to raise $1,650,000 in special contributions from individual donors. Mr. Whiteside said today that thus far gifts have been coming in on a par with those of last year. He hopes, however, to induce these generous and warm-hearted people to increase their contributions and thus meet the accelerated wartime demands on the Fund.

"In these days," said Mr. Whiteside, "when young men of this country are fighting and dying on the battlefields of the world, we at home cannot count the cost of what we do for them. Our gift of money cannot be compared to what they are risking. We cannot pause to figure how our contribution will affect our bank account and our taxes; the boys never pause to think how their secrifices will affect their whole lives."

In the Churches

Yesterday was United War Fund Sunday in churches of all denominations throughout the city, and Chairman Walker took occasion to announce the gift of $7,000 from William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston. The announcement came in a radio program shared by Mr. Walker, Dr. Frank Jennings, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Council of Churches; Rabbi Herman H. Rubenovitz, president of the Greater Boston Rabbinical Association, and the Rev. James H. Doyle, Director of the Catholic Charitable Bureau.

Dr. Jennings said: "Generous hearts will move us this year of all years to give prompt and full support to the United War Fund. In doing so we shall not only be providing vital services where they are so greatly needed, but we shall be demonstrating again, for all the world to see, that free peoples, with obligations freely assumed, meet their challenges fully and effectively."

Rabbi Rubenovitz urged: "In our eagerness to help along the victory over our enemies across the waters, we must not forget the enemy that confronts us right here at home. I am speaking of poverty and disease and vice. Our United War Fund agencies have joined forces to combat these enemies."

In addition to the Industry and Finance divisions, the Public Service groups of the campaign will start operating today, thus bringing more than half of the huge campaign organization into play. The campaign terminates on the night before Thanksgiving.

Barnes to Address Christian Mission

Roswell Barnes, Associate General Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, will speak on "World Order or Chaos" at the closing session of the Boston Conference of the Christian Mission on World Order tomorrow at 8 p. m.

Mr. Barnes replaces Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota, who has been detained in Washington by the Senate debate on peace resolutions. The all-day conference, being sponsored by the Boston Area Council of Church, will be held in the Old South Church.

B. & A. Is Upheld On Bridge Repairs

Supporting the contention of the Boston & Albany Railroad that certain work done to the Broadway Bridge in Boston was repair work, rather than alterations, the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court today reversed a decree of the Department of Public Utilities that the work should be considered as alterations. The interest in the use of one or other of these terms lay in the fact that the railroad would be assessed part of the cost of alterations, but not repairs.

The Broadway Bridge was built in 1900 and has been maintained since then by the City of Boston. Two years ago the City petitioned the Department of Public Utilities, asking that the bridge be repaired extensively at an estimated cost of $77,000. It was this work which was in question.

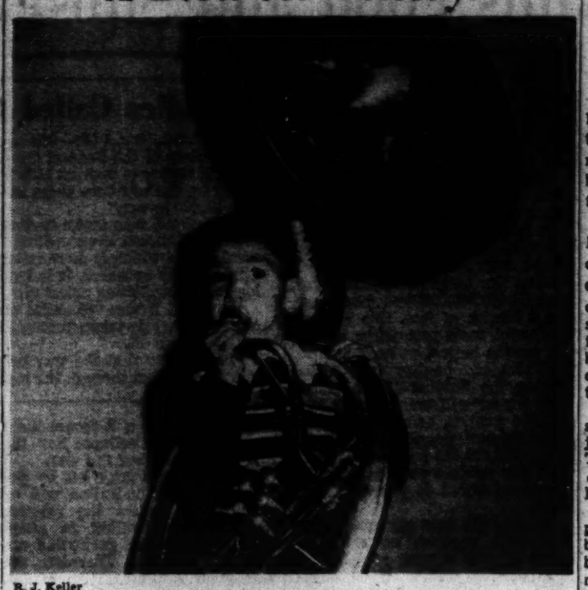
Walter B. Briggs

LEXINGTON, Mass., Nov. 1 (AP) —Walter Benjamin Briggs, who passed on here yesterday, was Associate Librarian Emeritus of the Harvard College Library.

Associated with the Harvard library for nearly 50 years, he retired in March, 1939, and the following June was awarded an honorary degre of Master of Arts by the college.

He joined the library staff in 1886. From 1904 to 1909 he was reference librarian at the Brooklyn, N. Y., Library and from 1909 to 1915 he was Librarian at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. He then returned to Harvard.

A Blow for Victory!



R. J. Keller

Boy Sounds Call for United Giving

"Give Because You Care" is the slogan for this year's Greater Boston United War Fund, the door-to-door campaign for which will open next Monday, while today marks the beginning of the drive in business houses and factories. Young Norman Schneider, student at the Boston Music School Settlement, one of the participating agencies, with his big bass horn symbolizes the call which is loud and strong for $7,500,000 to aid the needy.

Keene Dedicates Municipal Airport

KEENE, N. H., Nov. 1 (AP)— State and City officials and representatives of the Army and Navy attended ceremonies yesterday dedicating the Dillant-Hopkins airport, Keene's new $1,000,000 municipal flying field.

The airport is named for Keene's first two casualties in the present war, Lieut. Thomas D. Dillant and Fireman, Third Class, Edwin Hopkins, of the United States Navy. Their mothers, Mrs. Joseph E. Dillant, and Mrs. Frank A. Hopkins, were honored guests at the ceremonies.

The field, constructed by Government engineers, was turned over to the City officially by Capt. E. Fletcher Ingalls, of Boston, and Mayor Richard L. Holbrook accepted on behalf of the City.

Cost to Consumer Rises As Cream Sales Are Cut

Cream consumers in New England are beginning to find that the War Food Administration's milk sales control program not only has cut their supplies—it has hit their pocketbooks, as well.

Under the program, effective Oct. 17, and just extended to include other New England areas, milk dealers are now permitted to sell only as much fluid milk as they sold in June, and only three-fourths as much cream and milk by-products, such as cottage cheese, chocolate milk and butter milk as they sold in June.

However, milk dealers state that, since June, sales of cream have jumped by at least 12½ per cent. This means, then, that—somehow or other—they must cut their deliveries by 37½ per cent.

To do this, many have resorted to putting their cream into half-pint bottles only—cutting out the pint bottles entirely, as was done with milk back in February—hoping, thereby, to be able to spread deliveries of cream so that each customer may have a little while the curtailed supply lasts.

According to the War Food Administration, restrictions on the further use of pint bottles apply to fluid milk sales only, and do not touch cream sales. However, the dealers point out that the responsibility lies with them to prorate curtailed cream deliveries on an equitable basis. Therefore, the switch to half-pints.

That's where it hits the consumer's pocketbook—to the tune of a 25 per cent boost in prices at a time when rising food costs are frowned upon by the Government which is attempting to "hold the line."

Ceiling prices on cream are those which prevailed in March, 1942. At that time, the general price of cream was 25 cents a pint, and 15 cents for half-pint bottles.

Now, with cream deliveries being made only in half-pint sizes, consumers who ordinarily bought a pint for 25 cents find they have to pay 30 cents for that same pint.

Meantime, according to Samuel W. Tator, Federal Milk Market Administrator, dairy farmers in the Boston milkshed produced 2 per cent more milk in September than they did during the same month a year ago. However, statistics showed production down 5.6 per cent from August, and Mr. Tator stated that the downward trend would continue until about the middle of November.

Additional steps to maintain the continuous and orderly movement of fluid milk from producing centers to consumer centers have been taken by the Office of Defense Transportation.

M. R. Colgan, District Manager of the ODT, Division of Motor Transport, Boston, announced today that the ODT would inaugurate a Fluid Food Tank Industry Transportation program within the next few weeks. This new program will provide for committees composed of operators of fluid food tank equipment who will analyze operations and, where necessary, recommend to the ODT steps to insure the maximum utilization of such tank truck equipment.

Pigeon Show at Manger

The 53rd annual young bird show of the New England Pigeon Association will be held on Sunday, Nov. 7, at the Hotel Manger. The one day event will open with a Victory Dinner in the Main Dining room at noon.

Children Diverted From Destruction During Halloween

Householders and police are becoming smarter every year and more ingenious in thinking up ways to divert children from destructive Halloween activities. In Quincy, one man had the brilliant idea of getting in a supply of pennies. When children showed up outside his house, he went out on the porch and tossed hundreds of pennies at them. The resulting scramble successfully took their minds off any mischief they may have planned, and the householder reports this morning that it was worth the expense.

Boston police held 35 parties in schools and public halls and theaters. They plied the younger generation with ice cream, cakes, candy, movies and other entertainment and sent them home only after they were too sleepy to think up any pranks of their own.

As a consequence, station houses reported one of the quietest Halloweens in the history of the city.

Saturday night, however, 200 separate incidents of disturbance were laid to celebrating children. Paint was thrown on store windows, street lights were stoned, fires were set.

There's a crowd on the lines

It's always a big crowd in these war days. But the Long Distance operator keeps the calls moving quickly unless they just get too many for the circuits. • If she says the circuits are busy, you can help by canceling your call if it isn't really important. But if you can't cancel, the operator will request—*"Please limit your call to 5 minutes. Others are waiting."* It's the work of war we are trying to speed over the wires.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Roosevelt Explains Food and Subsidies Program in Message to Congress

Major Weapon on All Fronts Called Vital in War and Peace

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—Substance of President Roosevelt's food message to Congress is contained in the following partial text:

To the Congress of the United States:

Food is as important as any other weapon in the successful prosecution of the war. It will be equally important in rehabilitation and relief in the liberated areas, and in the shaping of the peace that is to come.

The objectives of our food program: The first major objective of our food program is to raise in the most efficient manner enough food and the right kinds of foods to meet our needs. That includes: First, the needs of our armed forces; second, the needs of our civilians at home, and third, the amount required for our shipments abroad for the essential needs of our fighting Allies.

The second major objective is to see that the food for our civilians at home is divided as fairly as possible among all of the people in all sections of the country, and that it is obtainable at reasonable prices.

I have not been content merely with a program for 1944 crops. I am thinking also about the balance of this year, and about the earlier months of 1944 before the crops are harvested. While the question of production for 1944 is an essential one, we must not lose sight of the necessity for keeping the prices of our present food supply at reasonable levels. We must see to it not only that the prices of food do not go up any further, but that the prices of those foods which have gotten out of line are actually reduced.

Difficulties Cited

One of the great difficulties is that the steps necessary to attain these two major objectives sometimes become inconsistent with each other. . . .

The efforts of this Administration have consistently been directed at this double target of raising as much food as possible without placing too great a burden on the American housewife in her efforts to feed her family.

In the main, our efforts have been successful. In the case of some foods, however, the objectives have not yet been attained. New measures are being taken in an effort to attain them.

Food Production 1943: The increase of food production during this war has been far greater than the comparable increase in production during the last war. If, for example, we take the 1935-39 average as the base of 100, the production in 1939 was 106, in 1942 it was 126, and in 1943 it will be 132. If we use the same base of 100, the production in 1914 was 81; in 1918 it was 90, and in 1919 it was also 90.

In other words, by the fourth year of this war—1942—our food production has increased more than twice as much as it did in the same period of the last war.

The 1942 crop was the largest in the history of the United States. But food production for the current year 1943, in spite of less favorable weather, will exceed the 1942 production.

Total Food Output Up

Crops will be slightly lower this year than in 1942; but livestock will be so much higher than in 1942 that the total of all food is expected to exceed the 1942 record output by about 5 per cent. This will mean that our total farm production—crops and livestock—will be more than 30 per cent larger than the average annual production for the five years preceding the outbreak of the war in 1939.

Most of us do not realize how much food actually is being raised in 1943. Here are some illustrative figures:

55,000,000,000 quarts of milk, an increase of 14 per cent over the 1935-1939 average;

10,000,000,000 pounds of beef and veal (dressed weight), an increase of 27 per cent;

1,000,000,000 pounds of lamb and mutton (dressed weight), an increase of 13 per cent;

60,000,000,000 eggs (including nonfarm), an increase of 50 per cent;

4,000,000,000 pounds of chicken (dressed weight), an increase of 63 per cent;

13,000,000,000 pounds of pork (dressed weight), an increase of 78 per cent;

3,000,000,000 pounds of lard, an increase of 73 per cent;

3,000,000,000 pounds of peanuts, an increase of 125 per cent.

This record was established in the face of three major handicaps: shortage of manpower, shortage of farm machinery, and shortage of fertilizer. This record production for 1943 is an amazing tribute to the patriotism, resourcefulness, and ability of the American farmer. . . .

The record for 1943 in getting additional farm help in places where it was needed is very impressive. For example, during May, June, July, and August of this year, 900,000 workers registered for farm work. Forty-eight thousand, five hundred workers were brought in this year from Mexico, 4,700 from the Bahamas, and 8,500 from Jamaica. This additional help was used on farms in shortage areas all over the United States. Altogether, 1,750,000 placements on farms were made. . . .

One of the big difficulties—the shortage of farm machinery and of spare parts—developed, of course, because of the imperative need for steel for the war program. . . .

The allotment of steel for farm machinery for use in 1944 has been increased by doubling the amount available for use this year. Furthermore, no limit has been placed on the production of repair parts.

This new farm equipment, however, while it will be available for the 1944 production, was not available for 1943. However, the farmers kept their own machinery in better order. . . .

Demands at New Peak

Demands on Our Food Supply: Even with this all-time high food production for 1943, there were still shortages in certain parts of the country in our food supply. This was not due to lack of production but rather to the extraordinary demands for food—demands never before made in history.

The increased demands for food came from three principal sources. The largest increase in demand has come from our own civilians here at home. Many of our workers in war factories, in the mines, on the farms, and in other essential pursuits are eating more and better food than they ate before the war began. Many of them for the first time are approaching an adequate diet—so essential to the well-being of our people and to maximum war production. . . .

The second increased demand for food has come from our 9,000,000 soldiers, sailors, and marines—who had, and, of course, always will have first call on all articles of food. These servicemen naturally consume much more food in the Army and Navy—and they are getting better food on the average—than they did in civilian life.

The third great demand was for our Lend-Lease shipments of food to our Allies.

There has been a lot of loose talk about impending "meat famine" and "meat shortages" for the coming winter.

During the October-March period, this winter's estimated total meat production, excluding poultry, will amount to 14,400,000,000 pounds, dressed weight, as compared with 12,500,000,000 pounds during the same period last year, and 11,400,000,000 two years ago. As a matter of fact, this winter's estimated meat production will be by far the largest on record.

Estimated poultry production during the October-March period this winter will amount to 2,300,000,000 pounds, as compared with 1,900,000,000 pounds last winter and 1,700,000,000 pounds two years ago. The production of poultry has increased about 60 per cent since 1939.

During the next six months, we will also produce an estimated 2,200,000,000 dozens of eggs, as compared with 2,100,000,000 dozens a year ago and 1,800,000,000 dozens two years ago. Egg production has increased about 40 per cent since 1939.

Also, even though our animal numbers will be at an all-time high this winter, the 1943-44 total supply of feed grains will, except for last year, be the largest supply on record and approximately 20 per cent above the 1937-41 average. . . .

Food production, 1944: Our food plans for the future are, of course, predicated on the assumption that we must not only continue our shipments overseas but actually increase them. The war is by no means won, and the global effort must be continued and accelerated. . . .

In the last war, we fed 4,000,000 people in uniform—largely concentrated in the United States and in France. In this war by the end of 1943 we will have almost 11,000,000 men in uniform, and they will be scattered in all parts of the world. At the beginning of this year our armed forces totaled about 7,000,000; at the end of this year the estimated strength will be 50 per cent higher. . . .

Allies Increasing

The armed forces of our Allies will also increase in 1944 and they will have to receive food assistance from us.

The amount of food going to Lend-Lease is gradually increasing. In 1941, it was 2 per cent of our food production; in 1942, approximately 6 per cent. . . .

All these war uses will require about one fourth of our total food supply for the year beginning Oct. 1, 1943, leaving about three fourths for our civilian population. This three fourths, however, because of our increased production, will amount approximately to as much, per capital, as was used during the 1935-39 period.

I am sure that the American people realize that every pound of food which we send to our fighting Allies is helping our own soldiers in their battles and is speeding the day when all our fighting men and women will come home.

The food that is sent to Russia is almost all for the use of the Russian Army.

Although British farmers, by strenuous efforts, have succeeded in increasing their production from 40 per cent of Britain's needs to 60 per cent, she still has to rely upon imports in order to avoid starvation. American food provides only 10 per cent of the entire British food supply—and yet it has been a great help in feeding Montgomery's army and the RAF and in sustaining the millions of workers in vital British factories, shipyards, and mines. I think it is safe to say that England could not have continued in the war without the help she received in American and Canadian food.

When Russia was invaded, 40 per cent of her usual food production was lost. Emergency food shipments were sent from Great Britain and the Middle East, but we also had to step up our own shipments. I am sure that no one will disagree with the wisdom—to say nothing of the need and obligation—of sustaining the gallant Russian fighters with American food. . . .

Through Lend-Lease, the United States seeks to put a share of its food resources to the most effective use against the enemy. Conversely, through reverse Lend-Lease, the striking power of our own armed forces abroad has been greatly augmented by substantial quantities of food provided by our Allies. The United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand have provided the largest amount of food, but we have also received food under reverse Lend-Lease from other parts of the British Empire and are receiving increasing quantities of foodstuffs from the French in North Africa. . . .

Liberated Lands

A certain small percentage of food will have to be used as the United Nations liberate presently occupied countries, until such time as the populations of these countries can have a chance to become self-supporting. . . .

The War Food Administration has accordingly raised its sights for 1944. A preliminary calculation calls for the planting of 380,000,000 acres of crops, as compared with 364,000,000 acres in 1943. That will be the largest farm planting in history and should result in the breaking of food-production records for the eighth successive year.

The War Food Administration, with my approval, has requested the Congress to extend the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation and to furnish additional funds. I regard this as vital to the war food program. It will also enable us to carry out our pledge to the farmers, that we will assure them against a price collapse for the two years following the war.

Of course, the goals set by the War Food Administration will be meaningless unless the farmers themselves are willing to adopt them as their own goals, and are able to fulfill them. Therefore, the War Food Administration is discussing the national needs with the state war board of each state, and with representative farmer groups and leaders and public officials in each state interested in agricul- future. . . .

All of the restrictions on acreage which were imposed by the AAA program in former years have been removed for 1944, as they were for 1943 with few exceptions. Only tobacco-marketing quotas will be maintained—in order to encourage tobacco farmers to put more of their land into food products.

There are some people who for political reasons now maintain that these early acreage restrictions which were put into effect in 1933 and subsequent years are partially responsible for the present shortage. Of course the facts are otherwise. . . .

The increased production goals for 1944 involve not only an increase in the total food production, but also shifting production from one kind of food to other kinds which are more necessary. The plan calls for the right amount of the right things in the right places—and the objective will be to stretch our food supply as far as possible. . . . The functions of handling foreign food development are being centralized in the foreign economic administration, so that our food supply can be augmented in the most effective way.

Inducements to Farmer

Support-prices and equalization payments: In order to induce farmers to increase production to these new goals and at the same time keep the cost of food down, it will be necessary to increase the amount of Government funds which were used for these purposes in 1943.

Government funds have been used in various different ways in order to see that the farmer got a fair price for his product—a price high enough to encourage him to raise more crops—without raising the price to the consumer. All of these administrative methods of guaranteeing a minimum price to the farmers for his products—whether they take the form of nonrecourse loans, or guaranteed prices, or subsidy payments, or actual purchase and resale—are generically called price supports, and are included in the price-support programs.

The purpose of the price-support program is primarily to encourage the farmer to grow a crop with the assurance that no matter what happens, he is going to get a certain definite return for it. . . .

I am attaching herewith a statement of the commodities for which Commodity Credit Corporation support prices were in effect during 1943 [schedule A]. The Congress will notice that in some of the commodities such as cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco, and rice these support prices have been in effect for several years.

I am also attaching a statement showing the cost to the Government of this support-price program for 1943 [schedule B]. The Congress will notice that production of only a fraction of the commodities required any outlay by the Government. . . . For these items, the Commodity Credit Program for 1943 cost the Government $350,000,000. The administrative expenses of the Commodity Credit Corporation in carrying out the program were less than 3 per cent.

This cost does not include the Reconstruction Finance Corporation program for reducing the prices of meat and butter, which will amount to an additional $450,000,000 per year. . . .

We are only applying here the same principle which has proved so effective in the production of other war materials—such as copper, lead, zinc, aluminum, and others.

Every nation now in the war has used some form of government equalization payments in order to hold down the cost of living and at the same time to allow a fair return to the farmers. A good part of the great success of the stabilization in both Canada and Britain is due to the effective use of Government funds in this way.

Although this program cannot hold the line without the enforcement of a firm price control and, without an adequate tax and savings program to absorb excess purchasing power, nevertheless it is equally sure that the firmest price control and the wisest fiscal policy cannot do the job themselves without the use of price supports.

When properly used, they have three important advantages: First, they stimulate production of certain necessary and select crops. Second, by preventing price increases, they eliminate inflationary tendencies. Third, they encourage the distribution of food through normal legitimate channels instead of "black-market" operators, who are willing to pay higher prices to farmers with the expectation of selling above ceiling prices. . . .

Benefit to Farmers

Farmers' Income: Administration of the food program has certainly resulted in a great benefit to farmers. Farm income last year reached an all-time peak—and this year it will be higher still. The increase in the prices that farmers pay for the commodities they buy, on the other hand, has been held to very much less than the increase in the prices they receive for their farm products.

In consequence, the net income of farm operators—income after all expenses—has risen to the highest level ever enjoyed by farmers. The average annual realized net income of the farm operators of the nation during the five prewar years, 1935 to 1939, was $4,668,000,000. The realized net income for 1939 was $4,430,000,000. In 1942, it was $9,500,000,000. The estimate for 1943 is $12,475,000,000.

We cannot, however, look at the total income of farm operators by itself. We must also look at the income of the farmer in relation to the income of the rest of the country.

The average income per farmer since the outbreak of the war in 1939 has risen more than the average income of the other parts of the population. This was also true between 1910 and 1914, which is the primary base period for parity calculation. In 1942, the increase in the average income per farmer over the parity base period was 38 per cent greater than the increase in the average income of the other people in the country. In 1943, it was 50 per cent greater. . . .

The support-price program, coupled with the program to meet special farming costs without raising prices to consumers, is an essential part of winning the war. The subsidies that are used cannot properly be called producer subsidies or consumer subsidies. They are war subsidies. The costs which they cover are war costs. On the farm, as in industry, the war has pushed costs above the levels that prevailed before the outbreak of war, and above the levels that will prevail when victory has been won.

These are costs of war, and it is entirely appropriate that they should be met out of the public treasury, just as are the costs of producing tanks and planes and ships and guns. There is no valid reason why the present stabilization subsidies should not be continued as well as the support prices to farmers, so long as they are clearly in our national interest—as they are in stabilizing the cost of living in time of war.

Cost of Living

Consumer food prices: In the Stabilization Act of Oct. 2, 1942, the Congress directed that the cost of living be stabilized as far as practicable at the level of Sept. 15, 1942. Between that date and May 15, 1943, however, the cost of living rose 6.2 per cent. This was a serious increase, constituting a grave threat to the entire stabilization program. It was particularly serious because the cost of living since January, 1941, had risen considerably more than the "Little Steel" formula had permitted wages to rise.

Obviously, wages cannot be stabilized at a certain level unless there is also a stable cost of living. Obviously, too, the millions of people with incomes fixed long before the war—salaried white-collar workers, clergymen, schoolteachers, other state, county and city officials, policemen, firemen, clerks, old-age pensioners, those living on insurance policies, dependents of men at the front—all had to be protected against the rise in the cost of living which was eating steadily into the buying power of their unchanged incomes. . . .

It is essential that we keep prices down also in order to prevent the spiral of inflation from beginning. As soon as the price of food goes up materially, workers naturally demand higher wages in order to meet those prices. Higher wages will, in turn, boost all production costs—for civilian and military items both. This in turn will cause farmers' costs to rise, and will result in even higher prices, for food. No one can tell where the end will be. A higher cost of food can increase the total cost of the war in geometrical progression.

In the fact of this situation, I issued an order in April, 1943, to hold the line; and, at the time it was issued, I said: "To hold the line we cannot tolerate further increases in prices affecting the cost of living or further increases in general wage or salary rates. . . . The only way to hold the line is to stop trying to find justifications for not holding it here or not holding it there." . . .

Hold-Line Order

The "hold-the-line" order was designed to undo the damage that had been done, and to prevent any further damage. The rise in the cost of living having resulted almost entirely from the increase in certain food prices, the program was quite properly designed to bring those food prices back to their September levels as far as possible. . . .

The retail prices of meat and butter were reduced by 10 per cent. . . .

Additional or subsidy payments have been made to industry in order to secure wartime production of many essentials, including copper, zinc, aluminum, and other critical materials. We have paid premiums to speed up construction of ships and other war materials.

In consequence of these programs, the rise in the cost of living, which had proceeded without interruption from the early months of 1941, was brought to an abrupt halt. In June, 1943, the cost of living fell to 5.9 per cent above the September, 1942, level, in July to 5.2 per cent, and in August to 4.8 per cent. It is true that in September, 1943, the cost of living rose by nearly one-half per cent. It was not due to food but mainly to the cost of clothing

Plan to Cut Prices

There is now being put into effect a program, recently announced, to reduce the retail prices to consumers of other items: apples, onions, potatoes and sweet potatoes, peanut butter, lard, and vegetable shortening.

Furthermore, preparations are being made to establish ceilings at levels substantially below current retail prices on other winter vegetables.

In the four years following July, 1914, the advance in food prices was 67 per cent, compared with a rise of 47 per cent in the last four years. In the four years of the last war, the greatest rise in the costs of the average family occurred in prices for clothing and house furnishings. House furnishings rose 82 per cent and clothing 90 per cent. The general maximum price regulation of May, 1942, prevented such an extreme increase in this war. From August, 1939, to September, 1943, the increase in clothing and house furnishings was only one third as much as in the same period of the last war.

Since August, 1939, the month before the war broke out in Europe, the total cost of living in the United States has increased not quite 26 per cent, compared with an advance of 53 per cent in the same period in the last war.

Feed for Dairy Cattle: The price of grains used as feed for cattle has also advanced to a greater degree than the price of dairy products. Grain prices have advanced more than 60 per cent since 1941, while the price of dairy products has advanced only about 40 per cent.

To those who recognize the importance of milk, butter, and cheese in maintaining a healthy, vigorous civilian population, this increased cost has given real concern about the supply of dairy products.

In order to enable dairy producers to obtain feed for their cattle without raising the price of their milk and other dairy products to the consumer, the War Food Administration has adopted a program of making payments to dairy farmers based on the increased cost of their purchased feed since September, 1942. The payments will be made directly to the dairy farmer, except in those cases where it may be desirable to make the payment to him through a cooperative association or other marketing agency.

While the program as announced is for a three-months period, some form of equalization payment will probably be necessary as long as the margin between feed costs and dairy prices remains unfavorable. . . .

Distribution Problem

Rationing and distribution: The greatest difficulty in the food program has been to bring about a fair and equitable distribution of the available food supplies. It is obvious that there is not enough to furnish all civilians with all the food they want. . .

I am confident that the civilian population of the United States is ready to give up certain eating habits and accept certain shortages. They know that they must if the war is to be won. A sharp line will have to be drawn between the luxuries of life and the necessities of life. A shortage in sirloin steaks or in choice fruits does not mean that the war food program has failed.

In view of the fact that more food is wanted than actually exists, it is necessary to have regulations and rationing which are sometimes very burdensome. But they are the only way to insure that everybody gets a fair share irrespective of his economic or social or political standing. . . .

One of the difficulties has been the uneven geographical distribution of food supplies. . . .

Control and distribution by rationing has involved many difficult administrative problems, most of which have been solved by experience. No one would contend that mistakes were not made. Nevertheless, there has been steady improvement. A recent survey has shown that 93 per cent of American housewives agree that a good job—a job fair to all—has been done.

Unfortunately, the 7 per cent who are not satisfied are more vocal than the 93 per cent who are. Many reasons explain this.

Although civilians with their greatly increased purchasing power will not be able to purchase all the food for which they have the money, there will be a sufficient amount of good wholesome food for the people of the United States.

From a nutrition standpoint, the civilian per-capita food supply during this year of 1943 will compare favorably with the average for the prewar period 1935 to 1939.

Administration of the Food Program: There has been loose talk in some quarters about the need for a food "czar" to have full control of food—including not only production and distribution but prices, rationing, and transportation. The fact is that the production and allocation and distribution of food of all kinds are now under the control of one man—the War Food Administrator.

The War Food Administration is the agency which allocates available supply of food to civilian, military, and Lend-Lease needs. . . .

With respect to prices, it is true that the War Food Administration should be concerned with the fixing of price ceilings. It is. No price ceiling on agricultural commodities is fixed by the Office of Price Administration without the concurrence of the War Food Administration. . . .

There have been many complaints about the existence of "black markets" in food. It is an unfortunate fact that many persons who complain of "black markets" are themselves individually encouraging them by their patronage. Some "black markets" exist in all nations which have rationing. The operators of these "black markets" are unpatriotic—and as they are caught, they will be punished. But we should all attach as much blame to those of our citizens who hurt their neighbors and their nation by paying exorbitant prices in "black markets." Vigorous efforts are being made by the appropriate government agencies to stamp out "black markets."

The objectives of our food program will, as in the past, be to grow and raise as much foodstuffs as is humanly possible.

We shall maintain our fighting men as the best-fed in all the world.

We shall guarantee that every individual of our civilian population will have an ample and healthful diet. Everyone may be assured that there will be enough food to go around. No one need fear that only a comparatively few people will be able to afford an adequate and varied diet.

Ample Food Pledged

We shall assist in fulfilling the requirements of our fighting Allies for food and shall also assist in assuring that the liberated peoples will be given sufficient food to regain their physical and economic strength.

Our farmers will receive a return over and above their costs of production that will compensate them decently and adequately for their lon and arduous work. At the same time, the consumers of the nation will be protected against rising costs which are properly chargeable to the war effort itself.

The price-support program is proving reasonably successful on both fronts—increasing production and maintaining fair food prices for the consumer. I am convinced that to abandon our present policy would increase the cost of living, bring about demands for increased wages which would then be justifiable, and might well start a serious and dangerous cycle of inflation—without any net benefit to anyone. . . .

With the same determination that has led our fighting men to conquer their military objectives, we at home shall reach the objectives of our food program. We will get the production that we have set as our goal. We will see that the supplies of food are distributed fairly and equitably and at stable prices that are fair to the consumer. To do this, we shall have to draw upon that basic characteristic of a democracy—a characteristic that has its roots in the American farm community. We shall draw on our teamwork, teamwork of the farmer, and the consumer, and the distributor, and the Government in both its legislative and executive branches.

The accomplishments of the past year have been great. We shall demonstrate to the Axis how the teamwork of a free people can make even those records fall. We shall demonstrate that freedom and teamwork make the people of a democracy the most efficient producers in the world—whether it be of battleships, tanks, planes, guns, or of the produce of the soil.

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Subsidies Called Cheapest Way Out

CHICAGO, Nov. 1 (AP)—Simeon E. Leland, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, said yesterday: "If we are to prevent inflation, we will have to take the money to pay for the war from those in the income groups who receive less than $5,000 a year."

Mr. Leland, who spoke on the University of Chicago round table over the National Broadcasting Company network, said the people must decide which is more inflationary—subsidies or price rises.

"Generally speaking, it is true that subsidies are cheaper in the long run than letting prices rise," he said.

He added it was "essential every person know that unless this excess money is taken through taxes or forced savings, everyone will be worse off.

"It is better that the war be paid for in this way, with public knowledge, than through the stealthy and unseen way of inflation."

Farmer Best Off, Roosevelt Says

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 1

Congress was told by President Roosevelt today that the farmer is better off in relation to others in the population than he was before the war.

"The average income per farmer since the outbreak of the war in 1939," said Mr. Roosevelt in his message on food, "has risen more than the average income of the other parts of the population. This was also true between 1910 and 1914, which is the primary base period for parity calculation. In 1942, the increase in the average income per farmer over the parity base period was 38 per cent greater than the increase in the average income of the other people in the country. In 1943, it was 50 per cent greater."

Food From America Helped Soviet Fight

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 1

President Roosevelt told Congress in his message today that "almost all" the food the United States is sending to Russia is for use of the Russian Army.

"When Russia was invaded," said Mr. Roosevelt, "40 per cent of her usual food production was lost. Emergency food shipments were sent from Great Britain and the Middle East, but we also had to step up our own shipments. I am sure that no one will disagree with the wisdom—to say nothing of the need and obligation—of sustaining gallant Russian fighters with American food."

Roosevelt Asks Continuance Of 'Successful' Subsidy Plan

Continued from Page 1

the milk situation and another is on the way for bread, he said.

Admitting poor distribution of some foods at present, the President disclosed that the Government plans to purchase or otherwise control certain foods, and also to absorb transportation costs in order to improve distribution both seasonally and geographically.

Other main points in the President's message:

All restrictions on farm acreage have been removed for 1944, except on tobacco.

While the farmer's share of the national income has declined, his individual income has increased more than the per-capita income of the rest of the country.

Ten per cent of the nation's food this year will go abroad via Lend-Lease, the largest share to Russia.

Total war uses will require about one fourth of the food supply.

Next year will see the largest farm planting in history and should result in breaking food-production records for the eighth successive year.

The total cost of living in the United States has increased not quite 26 per cent during World War II, compared with an advance of 53 per cent in the same period in the last war.

Ninety-three per cent of American housewives feel a good job has been done on rationing.

From a nutrition standpoint, the civilian per-capita food supply during 1943 will compare favorably with prewar years.

"Black Markets" are an evil attached to rationing, but could be stopped by nonpatronage.

In reply to demands for a food "czar," the President explained that administration is now centered in one agency, except where such administration might encroach on other agencies which deal with relevant subjects such as price-control and transportation.

Less Food

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—Columbia University Press issued yesterday a League of Nations report that the European agricultural situation is now weaker than it was at the end of World War I and is bound to weaken further as the war continues.

"In contrast to the last war," said the report, "nearly the whole of the continent is now involved. Therefore, the need for initial relief from overseas and for assistance in reconstruction will be greater and more urgent. Failing truly reconstructive assistance, the process of agricultural recovery may prove to be even slower and more painful than it was last time."

It took about seven years after the last war to restore Europe's food production to normal, said the report, which is labeled "Agricultural Production in Continental Europe During the 1914-1918 War and the Reconstruction Period."

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Russian Armies Speed South to Close Jaws of Crimea Trap

Continued from Page 1

concentrate all available forces at those points. By holding these key points, all German divisions still in the Dnieper salient are being safely evacuated.

While gains in Italy are modest at the moment, expected new events may change the situation in the near future. General Eisenhower appears to be in process of transferring his headquarters from North Africa to Italian soil, while rumors of fresh moves float around.

Nevertheless, there is no let-up in Allied pressure against the 90-mile German mountain line. General Clark's forces are working around both sides of Mount Massico, western hinge of the German line. Over the week end they have taken Mondragone, on the coast, and Teano, 10 miles northeast of Massico.

A lifting of the clouds permitted the air force to end several days of quiescence to attack German supply lines as far as the French Riviera, near Cannes, through which passes one vital supply railroad.

In the Pacific, General MacArthur's Headquarters reports that troops which landed unopposed on Choiseul in the Solomons during the week end are meeting some Japanese on this island—gateway to the main Japanese stronghold of Bougainville.

Another heavy air raid on Rabaul on New Britain, main Japanese naval base against Australia, has disposed of 20 more Japanese planes, bringing the total for October to something like 775.

Headquarters Now Is Mostly a Name

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Nov. 1

While no official announcement has been made of possible plans to move headquarters to Italian territory, a number of units formerly stationed here already have gone forward and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and many other top-ranking officers spend much less time here these days.

Except as a base for supplies and shipping, North Africa virtually has ceased to be a war theater, but the Allied air fleets, a large part of which already are based in Italy, still bear the old title of Northwest Africa Air Forces.

The bulk of the French Army has moved on also.

Russia:

Soviet Closing Jaws Of Crimean Trap

The Russians' Fourth Ukraine Army pushed to within eight miles of the last rail exit from the Crimean Peninsula at Perekop.

With the Russians driving toward the Crimea over a broad front, it is impossible for the Germans to evacuate large forces any longer by the only railway, which runs up the Perekop Isthmus, only four miles wide at its narrowest point, to Kherson on the lower Dnieper River.

The railway, which the Russians brought within artillery range Oct. 31 with the capture of Chaplinka, has become virtually useless to the Germans as a line communication by day.

Nazi troop concentrations and transport columns attempting to flee that way were being pounded endlessly by the Red Air Force.

Seizure of Novo Troitskoe also gave the Red Army strong central positions for operations westward toward the Perekop-Kherson railway.

Russian forces storming into Novo-Aleveyevka, about 40 miles east of the Perekop land bridge, already had cut the only other railway line leading out of the Crimea, and the capture of more than 200 settlements between the Dnieper and the Crimea put the Red Army virtually in possession of the entire Nogaisk Steppe.

It is questionable how desperate a defense the Nazis can put up for the Crimea. They had a strong defense line from Zaporozhe through Melitopol to the Sea of Azov, but the Russians cracked it. The Germans had prepared for this by erecting lighter lines behind this one. They, too, fell and the Red Army overran the fleeing Germans.

Although the exact number of Germans in the 9,000-square-mile Crimea has not been disclosed, the strength of their forces has been estimated at from tens of thousands to 500,000.

The Russian communiqué, recorded by the Soviet monitor in London, said the Red Army had recaptured 200 more villages in the Nogaisk Steppe, above the Perekop Isthmus, and also was moving closer to Kahovka and Nikopol, lower Dnieper crossings, as well as making fresh gains southwest of Dniepropetrovsk inside the Dnieper bend.

Gen. Rodion Y. Melinovsky's troops, forging ahead southwest of Dniepropetrovsk for a junction with Soviet forces at Krivoi Rog, were believed to be about 40 miles from that iron center where Moscow acknowledged the Germans were putting up fierce resistance.

Italy:

Allies Seize Teano, German Key Point

The Allied Fifth Army in Italy seized Teano, control point to important roads flanking the enemy's Massico Ridge anchor, Allied Headquarters announced. The Eighth Army pushed through the mountains to capture the villages of Cantalupo, along with Macchiagodena and Frosolone. This advance placed Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's warriors within nine miles of Isernia, central bastion of the German mountain line.

American troops advanced five miles through downpours and up steep mountain slopes to seize Valleagricola, a citadel perched on a 2,000-foot hill four miles north of Raviscanina, in the push toward Venafro.

The Americans covered the distance in the face of intense enemy artillery, mortar, and machine-gun fire and despite carefully laid mine fields guarding the approaches.

Teano, too, was taken only after a battle with elements of the Hermann Göring Division. Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's troops then fanned out swiftly to the northeast and northwest to cut highways piercing the German's defense lines to the north of Massico Ridge.

Captured documents showed the Germans had attached the greatest importance to holding Teano, 10 miles northeast of towering Mt. Massico and 12 miles northwest of the Volturno River crossing at Capua.

General Montgomery's Adriatic wing was limited to patrolling as a result of heavy rainfall along the Trigno, where the Germans had converted the San Salvo railway station into a heavily gunned fortress.

Meanwhile, American Flying Fortresses carried the air offensive into Southern France from Mediterranean bases for the second time in the war, bombing the important road and railway viaduct on the coastal route five miles southwest of Cannes.

The Fortresses, unescorted to the French Riviera, scored at least four hits at both ends of the 500-foot span across the Siagne River and rendered it impassable. They also put out of commission a 40-car train at its edge. This is on the main route between Marseille and Genoa for German troop and supply movements.

South Pacific:

MacArthur Planes Blast Rabaul Again

The important Japanese air base at Rabaul on New Britain Island has suffered another of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's sledge-hammer blows. A strong force of Liberators, escorted by Lightnings, knocked down 45 enemy planes for certain against only four losses.

Meanwhile, American and New Zealand troops who invaded Choiseul Island encountered some opposition in the Vagara-Voza region in their advance southeastward along the coast of that isle, only 30 miles from Bougainville, Japan's big stronghold.

Allied troops met Japanese opposition on Choiseul Oct. 29. It was in the Sangagai area, and was reported as brisk and developing. Sangagai is a barge concentration point six miles southeast of the two invasion points.

While the landings were without opposition, It was expected that stiff resistance would develop because of the proximity to Japan's supply bases on Bougainville.

Shortly after noon Oct. 29 Liberators unloaded 1,000-pound and 500-pound bombs on Vunakanau airdrome at Rabaul from a high altitude, dropping a total of 115 tons of explosives.

Twenty Japanese planes in dispersal areas were wiped out from the bombing, with an additional five planes claimed as probably destroyed.

Before reaching their target, the Liberators were intercepted by 40 Japanese fighters. In aerial duels Liberators destroyed nine enemy planes while the Lightning escorts bagged 16.

On the same night Australian-flown Beaufort medium bombers made several sorties over Tobera airdrome at Rabaul, hitting dispersal and supply dump areas.

The latest bag of Japanese aircraft at Rabaul added to the record destruction of 775 planes during October in the Southwest Pacific, the important Rabaul air base taking the brunt of the assault with 303 planes lost on the ground during the month, 36 probably destroyed, and 78 damaged.

By a Staff Artist

Allies Advance in Italy

Arrows to the left show main points at which Gen. Mark W. Clark's forces have secured commanding positions athwart the German defense line. The gains made by Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army are in the center of the line.

Italians Hand Over Second French Ship

By the Associated Press

Algiers, Nov. 1

A second French warship, seized by the Italians while they were fighting on Hitler's side, was returned to the French Flag in ceremonies at Bizerte Harbor in the presence of French, American and English officers.

The destroyer Tigre, which Italy appropriated in 1940 after the French armistice despite the agreement terms, hauled down its Italian colors and hoisted the French Tricolor. The transfer followed the return of the destroyer Trombe a few days ago. The Trombe was taken by the Italians from Toulon.

Yugoslavia:

Gen. Josip (Tito) Broz' guerrillas are repelling heavy German infantry attacks near Kolasin and Berani in the interior of Montenegro, an Army of Liberation communiqué said.

The communiqué, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio, reported an outbreak of fighting between units of General Broz's Fifth Division and forces of the puppet Field Marshal Milan Nedic and Yugoslav War Minister Draja Mihailovic near Priboj on the Serbian-Bosnian frontier. "The enemy is suffering heavy losses," said the communiqué.

An earlier communiqué reported that the combined forces of General Broz and Albanian guerrillas, co-ordinating their offensives on the Albanian border, had captured the Yugoslav town of Debar, near the Albanian border.

The communiqué also told of a Nazi success 23 miles east of Debar where the Germans were said to have captured the town of Kicevo.

A Stockholm Dispatch said the German press report from the Yugoslav front declared American weapons, trucks, "great amounts of gold pieces and United States dollars" and British uniforms, parachute material, and radios had been seized by the Nazis in Yugoslavia.

Meanwhile the Yugoslav Partisan Radio announced that guerrillas had pushed their way across the Hungarian border in fighting with the Nazis and other Partisan forces were reported battling the Germans in the Fiume-Trieste area after joining with a strong group of Italian patriots.

DNB, the German news agency, in a radiocast from Berlin, gave tacit admission of the scope of the Yugoslav-Italian opposition, declaring that "mopping-up operations" against the guerrillas in the northeast corner of Italy "is progressing, with 500 captured and 1,600 killed," but added, "in Dalmatia the guerrilla war still continues."

A communiqué radiocast by the Yugoslav Army of Liberation said Partisan forces crossed into Hungary from Zagorye Province, north of Zagreb and were engaging the enemy.

In Dalmatia, the communiqué said a German column was defeated after 10 hours of fighting in which some 150 Nazi soldiers were killed or wounded.

The Partisans of General Broz were aided in Dalmatia by Allied planes which bombed enemy columns near Ston, Metkovic, Split (Spalato), and other communities near Knin, 45 miles north of Split, the communiqué related.

The Information Office of the Yugoslav Government in Exile said four fifths of Montenegro and other vast stretches of Yugoslavia are occupied by the Chetnik forces of General Mihailovic.

General Mihailovic's forces also have driven the Germans from areas of Southwestern Bosnia and Herzegovina, the announcement stated.

Germans Claim:

German U-boats sank 39 merchantships totaling 238,700 tons during October, the Berlin Radio said.

The German High Command's communiqué said the German Navy and the Air Force sank 52 merchantmen totaling 301,700 gross registered tons during October, while 18 merchant vessels totaling more than 100,000 tons were so heavily damaged that "total loss of most of these ships may be assumed."

The communiqué said 27 more merchant ships totaling approximately 170,000 tons were damaged.

It claimed the German Navy and the Luftwaffe sank 1 cruiser, 11 destroyers, 2 escort vessels, and 4 motor torpedo boats and "3 cruisers, 7 destroyers, and numerous other enemy naval units were so heavily damaged that destruction of part of these ships may be taken for granted."

Continent:

Mosquitoes Strike Targets in Germany

RAF Mosquitoes attacked targets in Western Germany during the night of Oct. 31, the British Air Ministry announced simultaneously with the disclosure that these hard-hitting planes are being employed successfully on the home front as night fighters.

The announcement did not specify objectives of the British raiders, one of which was lost in the foray.

The disclosure that Mosquitoes are doing defensive as well as offensive work came when it was made known they had downed three Nazi raiders over Britain in two recent nights.

The famous plywood fighter-bombers were said to be providing highly effective in countering German hit-and-run raids and were credited with a large proportion of the losses inflicted on the Nazi Air Force recently in small-scale attacks on Southeast England and the London area.

China:

Chinese Artillery Holds Salween Front

Chinese artillery, hidden in the Kaolikung Mountains on the Salween River front, has opened up on Japanese invaders seeking to control a big area west of the Salween River in the Burma-Yunnan border area and has inflicted heavy casualties, the Chinese High Command announced.

American Liberators again went to the support of the Chinese by blasting targets in Indo-China whence the Japanese are supplying their armies in Burma.

Year-End Months Important As Allies Press Pacific War

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

PEARL HARBOR, Nov. 1—Events of unusual importance may be expected in the Pacific during November and December if one can judge from the recent communiqués and official pronouncements. These presumably will prepare the way for even bigger operations in 1944.

October climaxed a series of striking actions—the naval bombardment and the bombing of Wake Oct. 5 and 6; raids on Bougainville and Rabaul, the recent ambribious landings on Surmono and Stirling Islands in the Treasury group and paratroop landings on near-by Choiseul.

Ralph A. Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has indicated that, before long, carrier-based fighters will be used for the first time exclusively to aid our amphibious landings just as carrier-based bombers have always been used to bomb enemy island bases.

Broken Flank

Although Wake and Rabaul are 2,000 miles apart, they are closely related in strategy. Wake is the keystone to Japan's Central Pacific defense, just as Rabaul is the keystone of Japan's South Pacific frontier. The outer perimeter of Japan's Central Pacific defense extends from Wake through the Marshall and Gilbert Islands. With Wake's defenses so badly damaged —they will take months to repair— the Marshalls are left with a broken down northern flank.

Allied air attacks on Bougainville and the latest series of landings are preparing the way for a drive to knock the enemy from the Solomons. They complete a picture of United States blows to both ends of Japanese defenses.

Absence of enemy air defense against recent Allied landings in the vicinity of Mono in the Treasury Islands indicates that Allied Air Force operations in the South Pacific have been highly successful.

As this is written Gen. Dougles MacArthur has announced destruction or the damaging of close to 1,000 enemy planes at Rabaul and on Bougainville—a figure that is just about equal to some estimate of Japanese monthly plane production.

'Hanging on Ropes'?

It is yet to be proved whether the Japanese is "hanging on to the ropes," as Gen. Nathan F. Twining of the United States Army Air Force reports, or whether it is being held in reserve.

Undoubtedly it would have been almost impossible for the Japanese to replace planes as fast as the Allies claim to be knocking them down.

But it may also be true that the enemy has decided on hanging on to the ropes.

Japan's relatively new defensive war has produced such phenomena as the "withdrawals" from Kiska, Vella Lavella and Kolombangara. Further, such withdrawals is not impossible.

It may be, as Admiral Chester C. Nimitz said on Navy Day, that the Japanese will only clear out when they no longer have support or a supply base. It may also be that they have decided on the deliberate strategy of withdrawal wherever possible to defensive positions nearer home.

Canada Has Plan To Use Farmers To Cut Pulpwood

OTTAWA, Nov. 1 (AP)—A Government campaign to shift farmers to the woods during the agricultural slack season this winter for pulpwood cutting operations, now given a higher labor priority, promised today to stave off an impending pulpwood shortage affecting both Canada and the United States.

The change in the labor priority and the proposed campaign to recruit workers were announced in general terms last night by Humphrey Mitchell, Labor Minister.

A statement by Mr. Mitchell did not give the priority category to which pulpwood cutting had been assigned, but it was learned elsewhere that such operations had been raised from the "C" classification it formerly held to "B" priority.

Mr. Mitchell said further that "other measures related to the seasonal character" of pulpwood cutting were planned, but he gave no details.

Mr. Mitchell's statement said the United States gets 75 per cent of its newsprint paper requirements from Canada and that "without newsprint paper from Canada the publication of newspapers in the United Kingdom, Australia and other United Nations and countries liberated by the Allies would be impossible."

A Free Press Never Quits: 'Post' Goes Back to China

Continued from Page 1

stone steps to the apparently equally ancient office of Chungking's daily newspaper, the National Herald, perched against a hillside overlooking the Yangtze.

The Herald, like the Evening Post, is a wartime refugee, having moved its none-too-modern Chinese-made presses from Hankow through the Yangtze gorges in 1938. It gladly made an arrangement for publication with the Post as a weekly, but the combined operation is straining the facilities of what is probably the world's most unique print shop.

This is entered through a doorway in the cliff face leading to an S-shaped tunnel equipped by two gas-guard curtains. Suddenly the passage opens into a larger room chiseled from rock considered Chungking's finest bombproof. Under a bamboo framework supporting a split-bamboo false ceiling which protects against falling rocks sit Chinese compositors on high stools peering by dim electric light at copy uncomprehended and sticking type.

Two American Linotypes inside the cave retired from old age. As the galleys are filled, Chief Printer Chen, a veteran of Hankow who never found it necessary to learn English to operate English-language newspapers, assembles it into wooden forms on a "stone" consisting of a plank covered by a strip of tin. A decrepit Chinese press chugs intermittently from the power of a Shanghai-made electric motor with frequent ministrations of the "chief engineer" whose sole tools are a printer's "stick" and a monkey wrench.

The locally made Herald prints on two grades of paper at a different subscription price, but the Evening Post is employing only the best, rendering even use of cuts occasionally possible.

The only serious hitch in the first edition occurred when a previously obscure printer declined to put advertisements according to the dummy, contending he had better ideas. However he finally yielded in the interest of Sino-American friendship.

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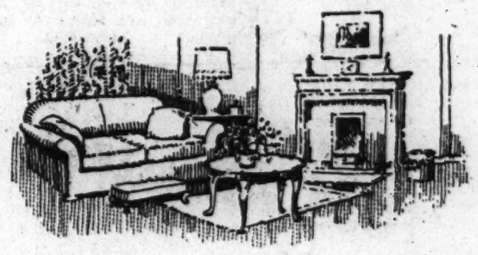

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Action Is Urged on Congress To Demand Council of Nations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—An appeal for a "clear statement" by the Legislative Branch of the Federal Government advising the President to act now to place America behind an international organization of the United Nations was issued by the closing sessions of the Third Free World Congress at the McAlpin Hotel here yesterday.

The meeting stressed that future world peace must be based on four fundamentals: (1) International democracy, (2) economic democracy, (3) political democracy, (4) democratic world organization based on collective security.

"The statement by leaders of 60,000,000 Protestant, (Roman) Catholic and Jewish Americans, and all recent public opinion polls show that the people know what they want," the Congress, sponsored by the Free World Association, declared. "The Connally resolution may be intended to satisfy them for a while, but it won't.

"Freedom still lives in the world because of our united war command, and the people know that freedom, and the peace it depends on, can only survive under a united peace command. That means commitments riveting down world law, commitments for enforcement of that law, economic, political and military commitments for continuing the efficient comradeship of the United Nations.

"This is a time for greatness. The chance of peace in a decent world waits on the courage of 96 men. They must rise to their responsibility; they cannot wash their hands of it. They must not stand with Pontius Pilate among the guilty judges.

"Let them hear from America."

The Congress, which began on Oct. 28, also declared that postwar reconstruction is a task no one country can carry out by itself.

"It is a task in which all peoples must participate, so that efforts toward reconstruction may be the beginning of the future world organization," it added. "Scattered all over the world there are enough economic resources capable of development to such an extent that standards of living can be raised everywhere without affecting those of the prosperous countries. It is not by expanding conditions of scarcity to any land that the economic problems of this world can be solved, but by spreading the conditions of prosperity to the undeveloped and poor areas of our world."

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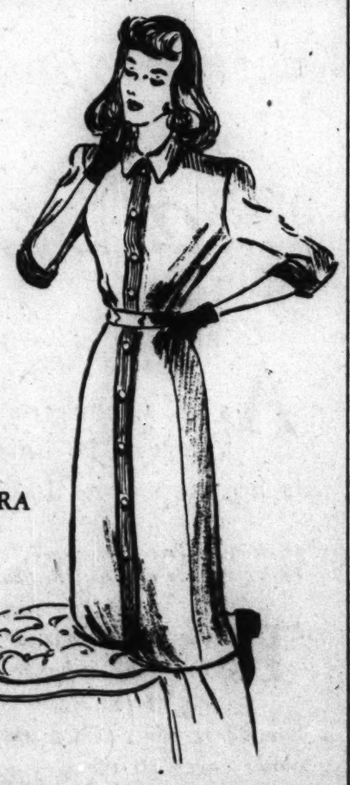

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Alaskan Command Now Separate Unit

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 1.

The Army, in another move reflecting the High Command's belief that the threat of enemy attack against Western United States has greatly diminished, today separated the Alaskan Defense Command from the Western Defense Command.

Redesignated the Alaskan Department, it will remain under command of Lieut. Gen. Simon B. Buckner, who has headed the Alaska Defense Command since July 22, 1940. During most of that time the Alaska Defense Command was part of Lieut. Gen. John L. De Witt's Western Defense Command.

Lewis Move Awaited In Coal Walkout

Continued from Page 1

other denies the hard coal miners' petition for a $2 a day increase.

In the hard coal case, the Board awarded a 32.2 cents a day raise and other concessions amounting to 20 to 25 cents a day.

The Illinois agreement, worked out by the union and Illinois operators, would have put all soft coal miners on a 8½-hour day based on the time they entered the mines until they left. The proposed basic wage of $8.50 a day with overtime for more than 40 hours a week.

NWLB said it would approve $8.12½ for an 8½ hour portal-to-portal day. The present scale is $7 for a seven-hour day with no allowance for underground travel time as such.

Likewise, the Policy Committee will have before it NWLB's rejection of a $2 a day increase demanded for anthracite miners, and the granting, instead, of an increase of 32.2 cents a day and other concessions amounting to 20 to 25 cents a day.

President Roosevelt, in a statement Oct. 30, said he believed the Board's offer would be accepted. But he added that "if I am mistaken and the miners do not accept the Board's proposals, I shall take decisive action to see that coal is mined."

Following Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion, the Board announced that it had no objection to insertion in a new contract of a clause stipulating that "in no case shall a miner receive for a day's work less than he would have received from his productive work at the straight-time hourly rate under the old contract."

$7,500,000 Increased Cost Of Turkey and Fixin's

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—The country's Thanksgiving dinner this year will cost about $7,500,000 more than it did last year.

The Office of Price Administration announced Oct. 30 that the retail cost of dressed turkeys would go up from ½ cent to 3 cents a pound, as the result of new ceilings for turkey processors. The higher ceilings, it said, were necessitated by higher farm prices.

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Max Reinhardt

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—Max Reinhardt, who passed on yesterday, was the theatrical producer who staged "The Miracle" and many other hit plays both in the United States and abroad.

The Austrian-born stage master was deprived of his Berlin theater—where he staged 23,374 nights of entertainment for theatergoers during his first 25 years as a producer—when the Nazis came to power in 1933.

He fled the country and a year later came to the United States to make his permanent home. He became a citizen in 1940. Reinhardt had visited here before, in 1923-24 when he presented "The Miracle," "Everyman" and "Oedipus Rex."

"A Midsummer Night's Dream" was produced by Reinhardt in the Hollywood Bowl in 1934. Two years later he made it into a motion picture for Warner Brothers.

Reinhardt started to fame many actors and actresses, including Olivia de Havilland, Julie Hayden, Elisabeth Bergner, Marlene Dietrich, Luise Rainer, and Lady Diana Manners.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Axis Satellites Concerned Over Allied Terms of Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Nov. 1—With the tripartite parley in Moscow a success and with the Russian armies pressing ever closer on their eastern flank, Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria are making renewed efforts to find out on what conditions the Anglo-Saxon nations will offer them peace.

Diplomats of the satellite nations declare that Germany's attempt to form a Balkan federation is Berlin's answer to this effort to find a peace formula.

Balkan representatives in neutral capitals point out that if Washington and London issue clearly defined postwar aims for the Balkan states, a pro-ally and not a pro-German federation could be rushed through, and even United Nations military occupation of the Balkans for a period of years would be regarded with equanimity.

Loud Protests Heard

Meanwhile, the recognition accorded by the satellite nations to Mussolini's "Republican Government" is realized as having been a disastrous move vis-à-vis the United Nations, constituting as it does voluntary reaffirmation of their "loyalty" to Germany and is liable to be viewed as such in Washington and London.

Loudest protest has come from Peasant and Liberty Party leaders in Rumania who in a private note handed recently to Premier Ion Antonescu state:

"This recognition has caused great astonishment and justified anxiety in Rumanian public opinion. Recognition of Mussolini's regime appears to be a new manifestation of the Government's desire for continuation in the war.

"For this reason we protest once more against this policy which runs contrary to the wishes of the Rumanian people who demand that Rumania be released from the war."

Anxious for Decision

While it is now a commonplace that the Balkan states are anxious to emerge from the war, they now are most anxious to arrive at a clear-cut decision before Christmas and realize bitterly that some kind of unity—either a federation organized by Germany on a defensive basis or a jointly conceived withdrawal from the war—can save them from possible annihilation next spring.

It is this single reality that explains both Balkan and German diplomatic activity in the past few days against a fading background of hope that the Allied invasion will take the initiative and responsibility out of their own hands.

Nazis Closer to Collapse?
Moscow Unity Upsets Hitler

Continued from Page 1

ance is to be expected from civilians.

6. There is some reason to believe, however, that the crack might come at the top, as it did in Italy.

Persistent reports reaching here from various continental sources talk of plans for a coup d'état by certain German Generals.

Separate Peace Out

According to these reports, which seem to be slightly more substantial than the usual rumors, a number of high military leaders in the Reich believe the time has come to try to save the German Army and avert fighting on German soil by getting rid of Hitler and endeavoring to obtain favorable peace terms.

It would appear, however, that these plots have so far been founded on the belief that either the British and Americans on the one hand or the Russians on the other could be persuaded to act separately.

7. Some diplomatic observers in London believe that these Generals, now that the Moscow agreement has eliminated any hopes of the separate surrender of one side or the other, might still feel tempted more or less to ease the way for an invasion of Germany by the western Allies, on the theory that British and Americans would "protect" Germans from worse treatment by the Russians. This hope, too, if the Germans do retain it, is virtually certain to be eliminated by the Moscow agreement.

8. On balance the view in responsible circles here is that while it is perfectly true that "anything can happen" in Germany, it is unlikely to happen until fighting on the eastern front comes much nearer Germany's frontiers, and perhaps also until land armies are fighting closer to its borders in the south and west.

Allies Prepared to Act

It may be significant in this connection that the Germans continue to emphasize in their propaganda that the Allies are now preparing to invade from the west.

Several times in last few days German military naval propagandists have declared that a large number of ships have been concentrated in English Channel ports, while large number of troops, including paratroops, are being massed in the south and southeast areas of England.

Such reports have been put out before only to prove false. This time the Germans themselves admit that these alleged invasion preparations may only be a feint to pin down the largest possible number of German forces in the west.

Another possibility, of course, is that the Allies may be preparing to take advantage of any unexpected developments and are getting everything ready to move quickly should the need arise.

World Security Pledged At Moscow Conferences

Continued from Page 1

small, for the maintenance of international peace and security."

Until such a world organization is established, the four chief powers pledge themselves to act "on behalf of" the community of nations, using their military forces if necessary to maintain the peace, but only after joint consultation.

The four powers likewise pledge that they will work with other members of the United Nations to effect a practicable general agreement for regulation of armaments in the postwar world.

Highest Hopes Met

Thus, in pledge and agreement throughout the five documents released today, the Moscow conference belies the gloomy predictions of those who said the parley would end up in vague generalities if not outright dissension.

The conference communiqués say the primary efforts of American Secretary of State Cordell Hull, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, and Russian Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and their experts centered about "frank and exhaustive discussions of the measures to be taken to shorten the war against Germany and her satellites in Europe."

Military discussions thus did figure prominently in the talks, but it was indicated that no new military operations were agreed upon. Rather did the discussions, including representatives of the respective Chiefs of Staff, drive toward implementing military campaigns already agreed upon "in order to create a basis for the closest military co-operation in the future."

It is believed, thus, that the time for opening the second front was not altered or changed in any way at Moscow; but important moves were made to dovetail Soviet and Anglo-American military strategy more closely.

The 12 meetings of the conference dealt chiefly with political questions of the war and postwar, it is indicated. The parley has built into the war the substance of more precise and wide-awake political action so lacking when the Anglo-American forces invaded North Africa.

Statement on Italy

Regarding Italy, a major point agreed upon is that the Italian Government be made more democratic through inclusion of "representatives of those sections of the Italian people who have always opposed Fascism," which is taken to mean trade unions, Communists, and Socialists among others. The attitude of the Allied Governments in favor of restoration of democracy in Italy was reaffirmed by the conferees.

For the purpose of ensuring the closest co-operation between Britain, Russia and the United States in the examination of European questions as the war develops, a European advisory commission has been established in London to study such problems and make joint recommendations to the respective governments.

The conference also agreed to establish an advisory council for matters relating to Italy, to be composed in the first instance of representatives of the "Big Three" powers and the French Committee of National Liberations. Provision is made for addition to this council of representatives of Greece and Yugoslavia, in view of their special interests arising from Italian aggression against them.

The Anglo-American emissaries to Moscow met with no refusal to talk over the most vital issues. The tripartite conference, it is announced, included any and all questions submitted for discussion by the three Governments. Some of the questions called for final decisions, and these were taken. On other questions, after discussion, decisions of principle were taken and the questions referred for detailed consideration to commissions specially established for the purpose, or reserved for treatment through diplomatic channels.

"In an atmosphere of mutual confidence and understanding which characterized all the work of the conference" delegates thoroughly discussed "not only questions of a current nature but also questions concerning treatment of Hitlerite Germany and its satellites, economic co-operation and assurance of general peace," the joint communiqué declares.

The official American attitude is that the Moscow conference succeeded beyond the best expectations. This attitude was indicated in the remark made by Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., in releasing the five conference documents.

"I am sure," he said, "that the American people will feel they owe a great debt of gratitude to Secretary Hull for his contribution to this Moscow conference."

Oil and Gas Destroyed In Train Wreck Fire

HIGHLAND, N. Y., Nov. 1 (AP)—Explosions that sounded like the booming of cannon sent thousands of gallons of oil and gasoline up in flame and smoke Oct. 30 in the spectacular wreck of a New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad freight train.

Thirty tank cars, by unofficial count, blew up and ignited when the locomotive jumped the track at a switch siding one mile and a half northwest of Highland on the west side of the Hudson River.

No one was killed or injured, but the flames leveled three houses facing the right of way. The occupants escaped, leaving behind their household and personal belongings.

Greek Orthodox Church Unites Four Main Groups

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—For the first time in their history the four main groups of the Greek Orthodox Church have amalgamated into one official body for co-ordination of their work, Archbishop Athenagoras, presiding Hierarch of the new federation, announced Oct. 30.

Name of the new body is the Federated Orthodox Greek Catholic Primary Jurisdictions in America. National headquarters have been established at 10 East 79th Street here.

Murray: Production Labor's First Duty

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1—In a keynote speech opening its convention, Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, today declared American labor's "primary duty is production," in obvious criticism of John L. Lewis's nation-wide coal stoppage.

Simultaneously, he announced receipt this morning of an invitation from the British Trade Union Conference to a United Nations "parliament of labor" in London, and indicated enthusiastic acceptance of the plan.

It is the C. I. O.'s determination at this Conference, scheduled for London next May, he said, to "draw up the kind of charter that will stop war."

Meanwhile, he demanded that Allied leaders immediately lay plans "in all occupied countries to give workers the right to organize into unions of their own choosing" as a basic means of promoting democracy.

Mr. Murray heatedly charged that the "national wage stabilization policy is outmoded, unworkable, and wholly impracticable for successful operation."

Events here are closely tied in to developments in Washington, and stem back in turn to the "Little Steel" formula which froze labor's war wages and has now provoked the coal emergency and the threatened railway strike.

Warning on Stabilization

C. I. O. leaders still seek to go along with Mr. Roosevelt and probably represent the strongest supporters he has in the labor movement. But they make plain that they feel the whole wartime stabilization base is in danger.

The Farm Bloc, they charged, is endangering it from one direction, and they point to opposition to C. I. O.-supported subsidies even as Mr. Roosevelt sends up his subsidy message today.

Corporations, they charge, are endangering it from another direction, and they point to Federal figures of unprecedented business profits after taxes.

Congress, they charge, is endangering it from the tax front, and they point to the pruning of the Treasury's proposed $10,500,000,000 program by the House Ways and Means Committee.

The C. I. O., accordingly, even while Mr. Murray assailed John L. Lewis today, though without mentioning his name, is feeling the same compulsions that affect the other elements of the American labor movement. The economic urge that is causing the mine workers under Mr. Lewis, and the railway brotherhoods under normally conservative leadership, to demand higher wages at this time is affecting the C. I. O. Also, Mr. Lewis is exerting a gravitational pull on the whole labor movement.

It does little good to argue with C. I. O. leaders here that the relative "take-home" wage has increased beyond the increase of living costs.

They reply that corporations and farmers are getting big profits and that labor should not be left behind. They argue that some labor groups do not share the general prosperity. Above all, they charge that since January, 1941, the base date of the "Little Steel" wage-freezing formula, cost of living has gone up over 20 per cent, and that 5 per cent of this rise has been since September, 1942, when the C. I. O. and the American Federation of Labor agreed to suspend further wage demands if living costs were rolled back.

Background of Situation

Rank-and-file unrest served as background for today's opening session, but found little expression in Mr. Murray's 75-page annual report.

High light of this was the blame placed on John L. Lewis for the Smith-Connally Act which Mr. Murray declared was "actually not an antistrike law but a strike-provoking law."

"Shortly before the summer recess (of Congress), the tactics and threats of a certain individual," said Mr. Murray—referring to Mr. Lewis—"gave special background and ammunition to the activities of the enemies of labor in Congress."

Thus the blame for the antistrike law was pinned squarely on the first President of the C. I. O. by his successor.

Isolationists Criticized

The Murray report not only inferentially criticized Mr. Lewis, but directly criticized isolationists. It attacked "insidious anti-British and anti-Soviet union propaganda."

Mr. Murray saw danger "in the work of certain powerful interests at home which seek to disunite the people by sowing seeds of distrust between groups, setting one race against another by provocative discrimination against Negroes and other minority groups and by inciting insurrections."

In the face of threatened coal and rail strikes by groups other than the C. I. O., Mr. Murray declared of his own organization: "We have religiously maintained our no-strike pledge.

"Again and again we pledged support to "national unity behind our Commander in Chief."

Other high lights:

High Lights of Report

For the first time in C. I. O. history, Mr. Murray said it was "definitely not the policy of C. I. O. to organize a third party, but rather to abstain from and discourage any move in that direction." A third party, he charged, would "only serve to divide labor" in 1944. Unity of political action, with all labor to support liberals, was urged.

Instead of selling its newly constructed war plants to private industry for far less than their value, he said the Government should consider postwar operation.

There was no reference in the Murray report to the "second front"; there was no reference to a "fourth term."

He urged immediate steps to call a conference to unite trade unions of Britain, Russia, Latin America and the United States in common action, and assailed Sir Walter Citrine, General Secretary of the British Trade Union Conference, for declining to deal with the C. I. O. in his unsuccessful approaches to the A. F. of L. for a proposed United Nations labor front.

He found much to criticize, but more to praise, in the National War Labor Board.

He reiterated opposition to any national service legislation, urged passage of poll-tax repeals, demanded every trade union enroll for the 1944 election, and attacked the so-called "equal rights" amendment which, he charged, under a worthy guise actually would nullify all existing state legislation for the protection of women workers with relation to hours of work, minimum pay, safety, and sanitation in working conditions."

Mr. Murray's report gave no figure of C. I. O. membership, decreased by the withdrawal of the Lewis coal miners. It asserted, however, that 1,104,936 new members had been added over August, 1942, with an affiliated membership of 200,000 in Canada.

C. I. O. Head and Negro Get Racial Work Medals

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 1

Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and Ralph H. Metcalfe of Chicago, Negro athlete and United Service Organizations official, have been awarded the James J. Hoey medals for outstanding contributions by Roman Catholic laymen to inter-racial justice, by the Catholic (Roman) Inter-Racial Council.

Mr. Murray's award cited his "forthright stand" in admitting Negroes to labor unions.

Robin Redbreast Pays Rent and Aids War Chest

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 1 (AP)—A robin that paid rent for its nesting space has contributed a dollar to the North Dakota war chest.

Ten-year-old Jimmy Welch of Bismarck turned in a robin's nest to war chest solicitor William Moeller. Woven into the nest was a battered but still valid dollar bill.

"If a robin can afford to pay rent for nesting in our tree, I guess I can afford to give my savings, too," the boy told Mr. Moeller, adding $1.27 in change to the bill in the nest.

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Postwar Building Blueprints Termed Vital Present Need

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 1—There's a great deal of talk these days about postwar planning, but public works engineers, who know how much work goes into a building job before the first spade of dirt is turned, agreed at their Public Works Congress here that what is most needed right now are the actual blueprints for postwar projects.

They gave hearty approval to a statement made to them by Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Federal Works Agency, who said:

"We should act on the premise that our plans may be needed just as quickly as we can get them ready, even if we start now. Plans must be for concrete things we can do at once. Fine programs for city reconstruction to be carried out over a period of 40 to 50 years will butter no bread for the returning soldier."

Quick Work Needed

If the Congress confined its studies to public works, it was not because the engineers don't count on private enterprise providing employment after the war is over. They do, but they figure it will take industry months to retool and make new jobs for the millions who will have to quit war production and those who will return from the armed services. And they think only well-planned public works, all set and ready to go when victory comes, will bridge the employment gap and save the country from another Work Projects Administration.

The views of many speakers were summed up by one city engineer, Edward A. Fisher of Lakewood, Ohio, who said, "The place of public works in the postwar effort is to bridge the unemployment gap created by conversion. Only so much of the justified, useful public work should be advanced as is necessary to fill that temporary need, after which public works should be relegated to normal peacetime operation."

In accord with this view, Major General Fleming placed the emphasis in his talk upon the need for immediate action in planning public works. He cited as an example to other states the work being done in New York, where the State Postwar Public Works Planning Commission is operating this year with an appropriation of $3,000,000 to be spent in aiding local communities. The Executive Secretary of this Commission, Holden A. Evans, Jr., addressing the Congress, explained that it has been arranged to have the State pay half the planning costs of local projects after they have been approved by the Superintendent of Public Works, a State official. There are now being designed, as a result of this co-operation, projects to cost about $170,000,000. In addition, projects to cost around $400,000,000 are being designed independently.

An appeal to other states to act along similar lines was made by Mr. Holden. He said he was alarmed to see how little concrete, blueprint planning had been done despite all that has been said about the need for planning. Yet experiences after the first World War had shown, he said, that to wait to start planning until an emergency arises is to delay far too long.

"It is up to you to get busy and convince your legislators and local and state governments to do something about it now," said Mr. Evans. "This may not be easy. Taxes are high, and plans cost money. But a little money spent now when it is plentiful will save a lot later on."

No Lack of Work

There is no lack of public work crying to be done, the public works engineers showed in their talks. Enormous amounts of needed construction have been put off because war demands took priority. For example, there's sewage and waste treatment which Morris M. Cohn, a sanitary works engineer of Schenectady, N. Y., reported has been for all practical purposes suspended for the duration, except for military establishments. But only 58 per cent of the urban population of the United States, he said, is provided with sewage treatment facilities. Mr. Cohn figured there is need for 6,000 treatment plants and pointed out that such a program carried out over a period of years would do much to keep heavy industries rolling. But he, too, emphasized the need for doing the blue-printing of plans now. "We must put plants on paper before we can put them on the ground," he said.

City planners addressing the congress stressed the need for preparing for greatly increased air travel, as well as for improved highway transportation after the war. Need for highway improvement on a vast scale was cited by G. Donald Kennedy, Vice-President of the Automotive Safety Foundation, whose paper was read in his absence. As a result of military use of existing roads and a general postponement of non-military improvement programs, there will be an enormous demand for road construction when the firing stops, he said. But he, too, added the same word of warning: "If this work is to start immediately after the war, when it will be needed to give employment, engineering and financing plans must be completed during the war, and land and legal problems overcome in advance."

American Soldier Receives Academic Honor

Associated Press via Signal Corps Radio

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark a 'Doctor' Now

General Clark, commanding general of the Fifth Army, is congratulated by Senator Benedetto Croce, philosopher and politician, on being awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Political Sciences. He is the third nonacademic personage to receive this award in 75 years at the University of Naples.

Abdication of Italian King Held Key to Coalition Cabinet

NAPLES, Nov. 1 (AP)—A train of circumstances and statements suggested today that abdication of King Victor Emmanuel in favor of a regency for the six-year-old Prince of Naples constituted the key to successful formation of a coalition Italian Government proposed by Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio.

In a press conference statement yesterday, Count Carlo Sforza, former Italian foreign minister, said he was willing to give Marshal Badoglio "my parallel collaboration" in such a government, but implied abdication of the King was a condition of his co-operation.

Count Sforza identified himself with the views of Benedetto Croce, noted Italian philosopher, who last week expressed himself as strongly in favor of a regency for the son of Crown Prince Umberto.

Marshal Badoglio, who has declined to discuss the suggested abdication, conferred yesterday with both Count Sforza and Signor Croce, but no statement was released as to the nature of their conversation.

Marshal Badoglio arrived in Naples last week with American Minister Robert Murphy and British Minister Harold MacMillan, who conferred with the foremost Italian political leaders. The Marshal told a press conference on Oct. 30 the new government would be pledged to continue the war until the Germans are expelled from all of Italy.

"Then I intend to resign and become a soldier again," he declared. "I personally intend to carry on the fight until the Germans are crushed in Germany."

Marshal Badoglio, who conferred with representatives of all parties asking them to name candidates for offices, said he wanted Count Sforza to take some portfolio "because he is a great personality and an old friend of mine."

He expressed the belief that Signor Croce was too frail for an active government post and said that his temperament was better suited to writing philosophy. He doubted, he said, that Signor Croce would accept a portfolio if it were offered.

Report Ciano Jailed

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP)—The Berlin radio said today that former Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, Benio Mussolini's son-in-law, had been arrested and impisoned at Verona.

Mussolini's republican fascist regime was reported by Berlin yesterday to have demanded the extreme penalty for Count Ciano for his part in Mussolini's downfall, along with King Victor Emanuel, Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio, generals and admirals who co-operated with Marshal Badoglio, and other members of the Fascist Grand Council who voted to oust the former Premier.

Germans Read Secret Charge Against Nazis

MADRID, Nov. 1 (AP)—A new anti-Nazi pamphlet, which charges that Nazi political and diplomatic incapacity is leading Germany to annihilation, is being circulated secretly in Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen, and other German cities.

A copy of the pamphlet, which carefully refrained from attacking Germany's armed forces, was brought here recently by a traveler from the Reich.

Well-printed, it is illustrated with a map of Germany showing all of the eastern part annexed by Russia; the western part by Britain; and Alsace, the Saar and part of Southern Germany by France with the legend: "This is what the Nazis want to do with our fatherland."

[The Netherlands news agency Aneta reported Oct. 30 a movement in Germany to oust Hitler and replace the Nazi leader with a military dictatorship which would immediately sue for peace.]

The brutality of the Nazis, the pamphlet charged, was responsible for the loss of many of Germany's European and world friends and cited Italy as an example. It declared the policy of the Germans in Norway, France, and Holland was a complete failure and that the war with Russia was useless. The occupation policies of the Nazis, it added, had gained Germany the lasting enmity of all Eastern neighbors.

The traveler said the pamphlet is slipped under doorways at night and even mailed.

"The hour will come soon," the pamphlet said, "for a general rising to free Germany from the regime which declared this useless war and lost it due to its own incapacity. . . ."

The circulation of such pamphlets despite the repressive measures of the Gestapo demonstrates the activity of the German underground.

The depressing war news and the Allied bombings, the traveler said, are causing more than one Nazi propaganda slogan to bounce back. The most popular phrase in Germany today, the traveler related, was "Das Verdanken Wir Unserem Führer"—We thank our Führer.

Germans living in the bombed areas say it with a grim smile.

Board Named by Quezon To Plan Postwar Regime

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—President Quezon of the Philippines, looking ahead to the time the islands will be rid of their Japanese infestation, named a postwar planning board yesterday.

The board, headed by Vice-President Osmena, "will study and recommend plans for relief of the population immediately after occupation of the Philippines; the rapid rehabilitation and reconstruction of Philippine economy; postwar trade and other relationships of the Philippine republic and other countries, and security of the Philippines after Japanese defeat."

Meanwhile, it was said in Washington that Congress may be asked soon to help the Philippine Government in exile over sharp political rocks—the presidential future of Manuel L. Quezon.

Under the islands' own constitution Mr. Quezon's term as President will end officially on Nov. 15, putting his fellow exile Vice-President Osmena, into the office.

The exile government has not decided what course it will take—whether to try to keep Mr. Quezon at the Government's helm for the duration of the war or to let him pass into retirement. Of course, no regular election can be held.

Filipinos themselves are divided over whether Mr. Quezon should be kept at the top of their government or should step down for Mr. Osmena.

It was Mr. Quezon, himself, who worked for the constitutional change which put the exiled Government on its present spot. By amendment, the Filipinos changed their Constitution before the war to provide that no one could be President more than eight years.

Mr. Quezon, re-elected to a full four-year term in 1941, nevertheless will complete eight successive years on Nov. 14 and will have run the constitutional limit.

Axis Prisoners Harvest Good Crop in Kentucky

BRECKINRIDGE, Ky. — Although hampered by drought throughout the growing season, Axis prisoners of war farming a 50-acre tract in their compound area here have harvested 40,000 pounds of farm produce for Army use, according to a report from the camp quartermaster.

Merit System Adoption Held Key to Better Civil Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The impact of the war upon public personnel administration was vividly reflected in the thirty-fifth annual conference of the Civil Service Assembly, recently held in St. Louis, with delegates from every state in the Union and Canada and South America participating.

The war has not only altered the mechanics of civil service procedure, but has increased public interest in and demand for unification and extension of merit system throughout all public administration, speakers declared.

The tremendous problems involved in reintegrating civil and military personnel after the disruption of war were attacked with a frankness encouraging to those who look forward with concern to postwar problems.

The practical aspects of the situation were well expressed by such speakers as Floyd W. Reeves, Chairman of the Conference on Postwar Readjustment of Civilian and Military Personnel, of the National Resources Planning Board. Mr. Reeves made such concrete suggestions as postwar furloughs for military personnel with unemployment compensation; Government subsidy for the continuance of individual education; local readjustment centers for the solution of regional problems of conversion of industry and reemployment.

G. Lyle Belsley, executive secretary of the War Production Board, outlined those war procedures which might well carry over into postwar economy—waiving residence requirements, promoting more extensive health programs, surveying employee skills for their more efficient utilization. He distinguished these from certain temporary changes—relaxing of age limits, use of women in men's jobs—which he suggested should be abandoned at the end of the present emergency.

Panel discussions by distinguished and experienced workers in the field of public personnel administration clarified the many problems of wartime pay, employee morale, promotion and transfer.

Of perhaps more interest to laymen attending the conference was the discussion of the ideals of civil service, and the increasing need for them which the war has engendered.

In the final meeting of the conference, these were most forcefully presented by H. Eliot Kaplan, executive secretary of the Civil Service Reform League—a fighter of many years' standing for the civil service ideal.

Mr. Kaplan pointed out that administrative procedures have altered under the stress of our times, whereas legislative and judicial processes have not. He held the merit system as the greatest hope for securing public vigilance over public affairs. He warned, however, that "Mere adoption of a civil service law does not mean you are going to have good administration of your affairs. . . . The merit system is only an instrument for better administration of government affairs. It is not a panacea." He urged that the citizenry not relax with the mere passage of civil service legislation, since the merit system is "not a negative means to counteract the spoils system, but a positive fundamental in our democratic system."

Banana Leaves Large

Banana leaves are eight to 12 feet long, and two feet wide.

Nicholson Awarded Medal For Service to Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—James T. Nicholson, Vice-Chairman in Charge of the American Junior Red Cross, has been awarded the annual Parents' Magazine Medal, for Outstanding Service to Children in 1943. Announcement was made by George J. Hecht, publisher of Parents' Magazine, who commended Mr. Nicholson for his splendid work over the past four years as Director of the Junior Red Cross.

The medal for Outstanding Service to Children, which is awarded by Parents' Magazine during Better Parenthood Week each year, has, in past years, gone to such leaders as Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Walt Disney, Katharine F. Lenroot, Chief of the U. S. Children's Bureau; Dr. Walter Damrosch, Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the United States; Dr. James E. West of the Boy Scouts of America, and others.

It Rains $100 Bills in Hospital

TORONTO, Nov. 1 (AP)—Everybody in Toronto today would like to meet a sphinx-like stranger who passed silently and solemnly through Christie Street Military Hospital giving away $100 bills at random.

Hospital authorities estimated he destributed approximately $4,300.

Accompanied by a United States Army officer, the man ambled among bed-ridden patients on the roof and through the third-floor convalescent ward Oct. 30, leaving behind him a trail of surprised, but gratified, patients, each clutching one of the bills.

"The guy had a whole armful of money," declared a member of the RCAF who accepted one.

The stranger drove away in an automobile. None of the patients could recall that he had said a word.

Sir Henry Strakosch

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP)—Sir Henry Strakosch, internationally known banker and economist, who passed on in Tadworth, Surrey, on Oct. 30, was first chairman of the Financial Committee of the League of Nations, and played an important part in many plans for financial recovery of European nations after the World War.

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But no substitute for CHRISTMAS
—Patty never heard of substitutes—but she needn't be disappointed on Christmas. And what does a little child know about substitutes when she steps into a Christmas fairyland? Parents, spoiled by Christmases of lavish selections, may regret the absence of a luxurious velocipede, resplendent with balloon tires. But not Patty, on Christmas morning. She takes to her heart the calico cat. Does it matter whether the stuffing is strictly "non-critical materials"? She is transported into ecstasy by the simplest of dolls. Does it matter whether there's no real lace or soft linen petticoats? Watch their glowing eyes. Listen to their rippling laughter. Then decide whether Santa Claus and his clever American helpers have done a good job in preparing for a Christmas that would conceal from every little Patty and Johnny in the land the war-devastated world in which they live.
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The Home Forum

Your Right Place

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE necessary transfer of thousands of people from their homes and customary occupations for the purpose of carrying on the war and essential industries, increases the problems of personal adjustments. Many, though outwardly cheerful and willing to do their part, are inwardly chafing and discontented in their new surroundings. Strange people, difficult conditions, climate, and environment weigh upon their sensibilities, and they long for their own particular section of country with its familiar scenes and home atmosphere.

Under such circumstances, many are finding in Christian Science a remedy which necessitates neither material removal to other scenes nor weary waiting for something better to transpire in order to prove effective. They are finding the study and application of the truth as taught and practised by him who said, "I go to prepare a place for you" (John 14:2), a definite help right where they are. Jesus went about doing good. Material place meant nothing to him, for he lived wholly in his understanding of the true facts of being—in his own mental atmosphere of love. Paul also learned to be content regardless of material place or condition. He said (Philippians 4:11), "I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content;" and again (Acts 17:28), "For in him we live, and move, and have our being." We live in God, not in places.

* * *

In Christian Science, Mind is given as one of the synonyms of God. Then to live in God is to live in the consciousness of good only. To be in one's rightful place is to be in the right state of consciousness. It is not necessary to wait for chance or a change of fortune to better our material state and bring contentment. Rather should we begin to rule out of our thinking the weeds of discontent, ingratitude, and complaint, replacing them with God-like thoughts of patience, love, and joy. To do this requires not so much human striving as more true knowing that as the image of God we already have and reflect all the divine qualities. To thought thus imbued, every place is roseate with "the loveliness of Love" (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 64). Mary Baker Eddy points out in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 261), "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts."

God being Mind and everywhere individually expressed, we continually have all that we need, and this can be demonstrated by a radical acceptance of the fact. Negative or fretful thinking accomplishes nothing, but to adopt and maintain a positive attitude of acknowledging the presence and permanence of harmony aligns us with the divine law of universal harmony, which, regardless of what mortal mind may suggest to the contrary, will ultimately assert itself in our affairs.

* * *

A student of Christian Science was obliged to move to a place she very much disliked, one that seemed to offer few of the opportunities she desired. But realizing in a degree the power of Mind to overrule all unlike good, she refused to be governed by the likes or dislikes of personal sense and set to work to prove the availability of God, regardless of place. Despite many handicaps, inconveniences, and what seemed backward steps, she refused to be unhappy, discouraged, or uncheerful. Soon the material discord was forgotten, swallowed up in the joy of true reflection, while at the same time better living conditions and unthought-of opportunities for service unfolded. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 154), "God only waits for man's worthiness to enhance the means and measure of His grace."

* * *

Thought stayed on God always brings quietness and confidence. To know without ceasing that we live in God rather than in material places is to silence the suggestion that we are separated from good and to find not only present peace and contentment but mastery of the very circumstances that disturbed us. Opportunity comes wholly from God, and is therefore ever present. It recognizes no subordination to place or environment but is embraced in right thinking. In the understanding of the supremacy of Mind lies abundant opportunity for the overcoming of every obstacle which error would place in the path of progress.

So there is no invincible deterrent to harmony and happiness. In God's creation, which is the only creation, are harmony, peace, and plenty, and that is our true habitation. This "heaven on earth," in reach of all, is found through the positive and persistent understanding of good as the only reality. Selfishness must give place to wider vision and enlarged outlook on life. The time for the building of a better world has come, and the demand brooks no interference from the petty, the narrow, the limited or selfish thought. Principle outlines a world "wherein dwelleth righteousness," and it is our part to build it with true, righteous, individual thinking. Let this spirit permeate our work, our play, our homes, and our lives, until the echo of material bickering dies away and only that which speaks of God remains.

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By Courtesy of the Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"WATERVILLE, VERMONT": *A Painting by Thomas R. Curtin*

A WINTER SCENE that might be typical of any New England town is here depicted by Thomas Curtin, a Massachusetts artist. The heavy snow in the foreground, the bold outlines of the bare hills in the distance, and the black trunk of the leafless tree are elements of nature which the artist has woven into a tightly-knit composition. Opposed to them are the block-like masses of house and barns, evidence of human habitation in an otherwise winterswept landscape. The solid structure of the painting and the subtle harmonies of color, light, and shade indicate the trained eye of the artist.

Mr. Curtin, who is Art Supervisor of the public schools in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has specialized in Berkshire landscapes and snow scenes. He has also produced a number of marine subjects, which he paints during his summers in Rockport. More recently, he has devoted his attention to water color.

H. H. A.

Autumn Remembrance

Wood smoke curls like a mist against the hill
And the acrid smoke steals over
The umber meadow. It creeps along until
It drenches the fallen leaves and the bedded clover.

Cities are free of this gray, insistent haze
Befogging the eyes, resolving to seep within;
But the city heart is scorched by remembered days,
By the crinkled ashes of August smoldering.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

A Fort Against Winter

AS AUTUMN PASSES, it seems more and more important that we go out and see this country just as it is before winter makes it something else. Long walks now through fields and woods and loitering drives over winding back roads. Dwellings, freed from vines and the foliage of yard trees, can be seen clearly now. The general mass of house and shed and barn, joined together as a fort against the onslaught of New Hampshire winter, is good. . . .

The forehanded householders have banked up their house foundations to keep winter chill from the floors and frost from the cellar. Such banking is a most ancient custom, perhaps an evolution of the caves in the earth which settlers made for themselves at the very first. It is generally done by making a sort of bin around the foundations with boards and stout stakes driven into the ground, filled perhaps with sawdust, of which New Hampshire has a plenty. . . . The severely practical leave this banking naked and unashamed, but others cover it with boughs of evergreen.

In the dooryards Michaelmas daisies and China asters may still be bright, for they ignore light frosts, and as the frosts get harder the farmer's wife covers the plants every night with burlap or old canvas to save them as long as may be. Long "traces" of golden or garnet seed corn hang by the barn doors, and on the ground below, stacks of orange and blue-gray squashes and tawny pumpkins are curing in the sunshine. On long clotheslines hang multicolored patchwork quilts brought down from attic chests to air before winter use. Do the farmer people know they are painting a canvas, putting on a show? It seems so in the way they have arranged the colors and in the publicity of the places they have chosen for the display.

And the big woodsheds, too. The end toward the road is open, built that way, and is like a show window. The well-sawed great sticks, with the ends all toward the passer-by, are packed in with an eye not only for thrift and order but also for "looks." Della Lutes, not a New Englander, has applied the word "smugly" to that handsome storing of wood. I do not like that word. Our woodshed art is no more smug than any other sincere art and it has that most honorable beauty—the beauty of the utile. . . .

All trees now reveal their structure and character; a maple is a maple and an ash an ash; and along the roadside the feathery and starry forms of dried goldenrod and asters, still intact, are seen more clearly now the color is gone. . . .

What late wild fruits the autumn affords become conspicuous. The sumac shows among a few scarlet leaves its velvet, cone-shaped clusters. High-bush cranberries though frost-damaged hang brilliant above wayside walls. And high above, unharvested apples, golden-green or dusky red or brown, in careless orchards and on wild trees, hang down-drooping and decorative, like lights, like gifts.—From "A Sense of Humus," by BERTHA DAMON. (New York: Simon & Schuster.)

Literacy Is Not Enough

THE IDEALISTIC proponents of universal education believe that people able to read and write would automatically be wiser and more capable of intelligent self-government than illiterates. But we are beginning to learn that mere literacy is not enough. People who think like savages can continue to do so even after learning to read. As the result of the necessary abstractness of our vocabulary, general literacy has often had the effect of merely making our savagery more complicated and difficult to deal with than it was under conditions of illiteracy. And, as we have also seen, rapidity and ease of communication often make savagery infectious. Universal literacy has brought new problems of its own.

Because words are such a powerful instrument, we have in many ways a superstitious awe rather than an understanding of them—and even if we have no awe, we tend at least to have an undue respect for them. For example, when someone in the audience at a meeting asks the speaker a question, and when the speaker makes a long and plausible series of noises *without answering it, sometimes both the questioner and the speaker fail to notice that the question has not been answered; they both sit down apparently perfectly satisfied.* That is to say, the mere fact that an appropriate-sounding set of noises has been made satisfies some people that a statement has been made; thereupon they accept and sometimes memorize that set of noises, serenely confident that it answers a question or solves a problem. . . . *This undue regard for words makes us tend to permit words to act as barriers between us and reality, instead of as guides to reality.*—From "Language in Action," by S. I. HAYAKAWA. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

America's First Literature

EIGHTEEN MONTHS AFTER the first colonists had anchored their boats in the James River, the first English book written in America was in print. That book—*A True Relation of such occurrences and accidents of noate as hath hapned in Virginia since the first planting of that Collony, which is now resident in the South part thereof, till the last returns from thence*—may be considered a piece of "American" literature only by straining the term. Its very title is Elizabethan. Read the book and you will recognize the true gusto of Elizabethan prose. It is just the kind of travel literature that Elizabethan sea-captains and explorers sent home to advertise their new colonies. Moreover, Captain John Smith dispatched his book to London to be printed, and it was intended for English readers. But this book, with its long title and its strange contents, was the opening chapter in the three-hundred-year story of American literature.

It is well to recall what has happened in those three centuries. When John Smith wrote *A True Relation*, the London stage was awaiting new plays by Shakespeare. The King James Bible was in preparation. Elizabeth had been dead only four years; Milton was not yet born. Colonial America at its foundation was merely an outpost of Elizabethan England. What a change in three centuries! In 1600, there was no such thing as English-speaking America. In 1700, twelve British colonies were strung along the Atlantic coast. In 1800, there was no British colony from Maine to the Gulf, and a federation of states was playing awkwardly with its new independence. In 1900, the United States were powerful among the nations of the world.

These changes are largely political, and, as such, are much more definite and less complex than the development of American literature which we are to consider. American literature is an expression of the American mind. The American mind is a very elusive thing, and, indeed, exists in different form in every American. But in the history of American literature we may discern three periods or states of mind which we may isolate by drawing light chronological lines. From the beginning until early in the nineteenth century, we set apart the literature and the exceedingly complex thought currents it represents as the work of the Colonial Mind. From about 1830 until about 1870 the romantic movement was at its height in America. After 1870, senescent romanticism fell into convention, and there was an advance of realism which has continued through the early decades of the twentieth century.

Among the factors that went into the development of the Colonial Mind there are three natural divisions: what America contributed, what Europe contributed, and what grew as a resultant of these forces. America furnished a geography. Europe sent people and ideas—Puritanism, with its corollaries of determinism, mysticism, and theocracy; the English view of man's natural rights; the doctrine of practical acquisition, *laissez faire*; and the French romantic doctrine of man's natural goodness. And of the forces which grew from an interaction of the others, no influence has been more important than that peculiar state of mind (it is a state of mind rather than a geographical line) which we call the frontier.—From "American Poetry and Prose," edited by NORMAN FOERSTER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Train Moves Faster

THIS RAILROAD STATION—this wartime station, with its great glowing flag in the center, its war-bond booth, and its thread of blue and khaki uniforms running like a strong motif through the pattern—is essentially no different from any other in the world. It is as timeless and universal as joy and sorrow; for a station is not made of the walls that surround it and the furnishings it houses. It is made of the hearts of those who go and those who come, those who meet and those who part. And hearts are the same the world over.

I wish I had a key to the thoughts of the old man who sits here so much, always by the place where flowers are sold. He never notices the flowers, he looks neither shabby nor prosperous, he has nothing to sell, he does not beg. Whatever his story is, it must be bound up in human hearts, their hopes, their efforts, their destinations and desires. I have never seen him buy a ticket, but I think he travels hundreds of miles every day.

Past him the shuttle flies back and forth in its endless pattern; and some certain figures, with more than usual color, stand out in relief against the warp and woof.

* * *

Over there at the telegraph window a group of sailors joke and jostle one another as they wait for one of their number to send his wire. He is delayed by a girl who stands on one foot, biting her pencil thoughtfully. The waiting sailor looks audaciously over her shoulder and reads the address she has written, and his soft drawl falls like a ripe persimmon into the frosty snap of the northern speech around him. "Ah wish ah was in Gawga!"

"You from there?" she queries, unnecessarily.

"Yes, ma'am! Grandest place on earth!"

She finishes her message and smiles at the sailor as she moves off. "Good luck!" she says.

"Thank you, ma'am!" He'll remember that sometime, perhaps, when he is farther away from Georgia than he is now.

* * *

A line is forming before one of the gates, where a guard stands looking alert and bored at the same time. The first comers press up close to the gate and at one side stand a soldier and a girl, oblivious of getting a place in the line. The plain gold circle on her finger is as new and untried as the uniform he wears.

Over at the baggage window a chenille-dotted veil, draping a rather alarming piece of headgear, quivers eloquently above a pair of uncompromising shoulders and a determined back. The lady responsible for these phenomena is trying to wring from the baggage clerk a guarantee that, if she checks her three suitcases, two hat boxes, and a strap-bound parcel, they will all arrive at her destination on the same train with herself. I can't see her face, but I don't need to; and I am glad I am not the baggage clerk.

The line at the gate is pressing in a little tighter now, and the soldier and the girl are reading a letter together. They smile—she holds one side, he the other. Young hands—hands that have not yet grappled with life, but they have strength.

A businessman, with eminently correct clothes and luggage, hurries up to take his place. His face is correct, too, but smooth, inscrutable. I can't catalogue him. The book of his heart has the cover shut tight.

Here are two mothers, one with a soldier, one with a sailor. One has a slender face, small gloved hands, a breath of a hat that rests like a butterfly against her carefully groomed hair. The other has the thick, sturdy body of a European peasant, broad feet and hands, and a gay kerchief is bound over her coarse, dark hair. The expression in their eyes is the same.

Here is an anxious-looking red setter, wagging a tentative tail at everyone who glances at him. His owners must put him in the baggage car and they are not too happy about it. Everyone near by sympathizes and showers the friendly dog with pats and words of commiseration. He is vastly pleased, and appears more melancholy by the minute.

* * *

The guard looks at his watch, compares it with the station clock. A stir of expectancy goes over the crowd, and they inch up a little, picking up luggage. Those who are waiting to greet incoming passengers separate into a little group apart from the line waiting to entrain. I can see the soldier and the girl, still at one side.

Here comes a wedding party, just in the nick of time. Much laughter, a few tears, and rice cascading out of a foolish, pretty little going-away hat.

Now the doors roll back, the guard calls the train. A breath of sharp night air rushes into the station, and the crowd flows out. Down the platform they hurry, the Pullman passengers more deliberate in the knowledge of reservations, the others darting, anxious. Swarming up the steps, peering from car to car, bestowing luggage in the racks, removing hats, reversing seats, waving to friends, opening magazines, settling in for the journey.

The agitated chenille-dotted veil, with the lady under it, has found a seat by a window, and shivers with satisfaction. I note that the strap-bound parcel has been brought aboard. The businessman, too, is comfortably and conservatively settled. The wedding couple are still in the vestibule, waving to their party. The owners of the dog, having seen him safely in the baggage-car, run down the platform and swing up just as the last non-passenger, who has seen a friend aboard, hurries through the car and jumps off. The doors slam, the guard whistles, a light blinks, a bell rings. The train begins to move.

* * *

The soldier didn't get a seat. But he doesn't know or care about that. He leans forward in the aisle to peer from the window at the girl, who stands outlined against a big baggage truck. Her face is as still and white and steady as a star, and one hand is lifted in a little fluttering motion.

The train moves faster, and she moves with it. The soldier's eyes turn back and back as the train gathers speed and leaves her behind. One by one the stragglers drift back into the station, and the girl is alone. Her hand is still raised, and the gold band, so very new, glints in the light.

The engine picks up a faster rhythm, the grind of the wheels grows fainter, and the long, bright rails slip smoothly into sight, behind the last coach. The train has gone, into the night.

But trains that go will also come again. And, all over the world, the lamps of home are burning.

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

Boy Off to School

A boy's long sleep-sweet journey yields
To a shrilling clock. A winter mood
Is on the house, a servitude
To a bleak young master.
Through the hush
Of sun-gold frosted morning fields
He sternly plods, oblivious
To scurrying in the underbrush
Of wood things, button-bright eyes peering,
Hearing only a blue jay jeering
At boys and duty. Rumble and fuss,
Looms the yellow eight o'clock bus,
And a puppy scrambles after, yearning
For bus rides and the higher learning,
And out of a window, brown eyes stare
Accusingly. The road is bare,
And peace is on the morning air,
And the house leans back and breathes. And then
Girds its loins for the moment when
He flings his lunch box through the door,
Reprieved at four.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1943

Joint Allied Action Pledged at Moscow for Complete Defeat of Axis

Soviet Policy Step by Step To Closer Ties With Allies

Anglo-U. S.-Soviet conference termed logical sequel to Moscow's program since outbreak of war in Europe—Russian dealings follow pattern of pacts with individual nations on give-and-take basis.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The successful Anglo-American-Russian conference in Moscow was a logical sequel to Russia's diplomatic steps since the outbreak of the war. Russian diplomacy has followed consistently a broad pattern of progressively closer cooperation with the western democracies. Heretofore, however, Moscow persistently had avoided committing itself to a fixed design of collective action and had sought pacts with individual powers on a quid pro quo basis.

The following summaries list the more important Russian commitments and illustrate the general trend of Soviet foreign policy:

United States:

Early in June, 1941, diplomatic relations between Washington and Moscow were so strained that on June 14 all Soviet credits in the United States were declared frozen. Ten days later the Soviet credits were not only "unfrozen," but President Roosevelt announced that "all possible aid" would be extended to Russia.

The Soviet Union became a recipient of Lend-Lease help and, in June, 1942, a signatory to the master Lend-Lease agreement, containing specific stipulations about reciprocal Lend-Lease aid. And on Jan. 1, 1942, Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador to Washington, signed the United Nations Declaration and by this act took cognizance of the principles laid down in the Atlantic Charter.

Great Britain:

The Anglo-Soviet coalition, a fait accompli since June 22, 1941, was regularized in a treaty on May 26, 1942. In that treaty of alliance, the contracting parties undertook "to afford each other military and other assistance and support of all kinds in the war against Germany and all those states which are associated with it in acts of aggression in Europe."

They further pledged themselves "not to enter into any negotiations with the Hitlerite Government or any other government in Germany that does not clearly renounce all aggressive intentions, and not to negotiate or conclude except by mutual consent any armistice or peace treaty with Germany or any other state associated with it in acts of aggression in Europe."

Both Great Britain and Russia declared their "desire to unite . . . for common action to preserve peace and resist aggression in the postwar period," and they agreed to "render one another all possible economic assistance after the war." The treaty, which also contained an important clause about the rendering of mutual military assistance in the postwar period, was concluded for a period of 2 years.

Poland:

In September, 1939, when the Red Army invaded Eastern Poland, Russia had a nonaggression treaty with Poland that still had four years to go. On July 30, 1941, the Soviet Government and the Polish Government-in-exile agreed to restore diplomatic relations; to render to each other "aid and support of all kinds in the present war against Hitlerite Germany; to consider as invalid the Russo-German treaty of 1939 and any Polish agreement with other powers directed against Russia.

In the Soviet-Polish declaration of Dec. 4, 1941, the two governments renewed their pledge for mutual assistance and assured each other that "in peacetime" relations would be based "on other that "in peacetime" their relations would be based "on good neighborly collaboration, friendship, and mutual honest observance of the undertakings" they had assumed.

However, on April 26, of this year, Russia announced that it had broken off diplomatic relations as a result of Poland's apparent acceptance of German reports that 7,000 former Polish officers had been executed by the Red Army. At present, there are no formal relations between the two Governments.

Yugoslavia:

On April 6, 1941, three hours before the German invasion of Yugoslavia started, the Russian Government concluded a pact of friendship and nonaggression with the Zagreb Government. Fourteen days later, Moscow informed Hungary that the occupation of Yugoslav territory by Hungarian troops had "made a particularly bad impression" and could not meet with Soviet approval. However, on May 9, 1941, the Soviet Government withdrew its recognition of the Yugoslav Government. No agreement has been concluded with King Peter's Government in exile. It has been presumed for some time that General (Tito) Josip Broz and his Partisan forces are being unofficially supported by Moscow.

Czechoslovakia:

The mutual-assistance pact of May, 1935, became invalid through the Munich agreement and the subsequent occupation of Czechoslovakia. At the moment, relations between Russia and Czechoslovakia are governed by the agreement of July 18, 1941, providing for the exchange of envoys, mutual aid in the war against Germany, and the formation of a Czechoslovak military unit on Soviet soil. On June 4, 1942, the Soviet Government informed Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister Ripka that it considered itself not obligated by the Munich agreement and favored restoration of Czechoslovakia's pre-Munich frontiers.

Turkey:

The Treaty of Paris of Dec. 17, 1925, forms the basis of formal Russo-Turkish relations. It is in essence a nonaggression convention and was renewed in 1931 and in November, 1935. On occasion of the latter renewal, the agreement was extended to a treaty of friendship and neutrality. After a period of estrangement caused by German intrigues, Russia and Turkey concluded the nonaggression pact of March 24, 1941, guaranteeing "neutrality and understanding" in case either of the contracting parties should be attacked by a third power.

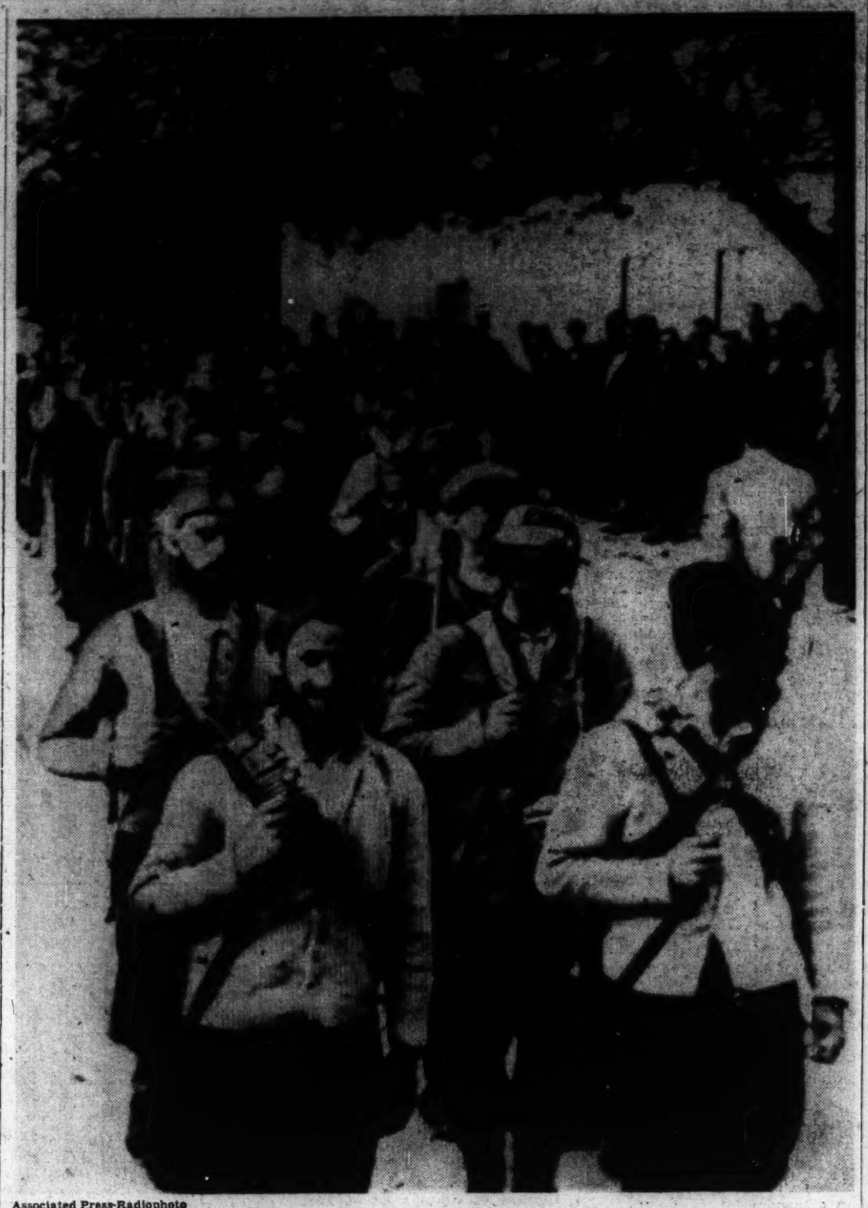
Japan:

Normal diplomatic relations were established by the treaty of January 20, 1925. An attempt to stop the frequent clashes at the borders of Manchukuo and Outer Mongolia was made in September, 1933, and again in March, 1935, when the Soviet Union sold its rights on the Manchurian railway to Japan. However, the border incidents persisted. In November, 1936, Japan signed the anti-Comintern pact in Berlin and concluded the Tripartite Pact (with Germany and Italy) on Sept. 27, 1940.

In order to allay Russian apprehensions, a paragraph was inserted in the Tripartite Pact stating that the "aforesaid terms" did not in any way affect the then political status between each contracting party and the U. S. S. R. Russia itself declared (Pravda, Sept. 30, 1940) that its policy of neutrality would remain unchanged. But it also announced that its relations with China would not be altered.

This latter fact was borne out: through Russia's conclusion of a trade agreement with China in December, 1940, and January, 1941; through the dispatch of thousands of trucks over the newly built Russo-China highway; through the training of Chinese pilots in Russian pilot schools. Notwithstanding its aid to China, Russia negotiated a treaty of neutrality with Japan which was signed in Moscow on April 13, 1941.

In this treaty, the contracting parties pledged the maintenance of "peaceful and friendly relations," neutrality in case either of them should be attacked by a third power, and nonviolation of the borders of Manchukuo and Outer Mongolia. In November, 1941, a serious border incident threatened to result in open warfare. Though it was liquidated eventually, Soviet-Japanese relations remained somewhat strained. In February, 1942, the Soviet Government ordered the sequestering of Japanese holdings in the U. S. S. R. At the present time, relations between Russia and Japan are on a formally correct if not a cordial basis.



Associated Press-Radiophoto

Mihailovic's Chetniks on the March

The marching soldiers are part of Gen. Draja Mihailovic's forces in Yugoslavia, according to the caption accompanying this photo radioed from Bern, Switzerland, to New York. They are described as part of the Rogatica Brigade, formed by men who pledged a fight to the finish after escaping from the Yugoslav city of Rogatica following its destruction by the Nazis.

Nazis Unable to Quell Balkan Guerrillas

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Nov. 1—Resistance in occupied Southeastern Europe is spreading in ever-widening circles and today is affecting areas which were free of fighting as recently as two weeks ago. Reports from Gen. Josip (Tito) Broz's Partisan headquarters clearly reveal German's inability to cope with the revolt now going on.

Even by gradually contracting the battle zone, as they did during 1941 and 1942, the Nazis seem unable to prevent the fighting from sweeping into areas in which they felt reasonably safe.

Today there is hardly a single major portion of Yugoslavia in which the Nazis are not under more or less constant attack varying in intensity from a foraging raid to a major assault with light tanks and field pieces.

While it probably is advisable—due to the difficulty of making a correct count of casualties—to accept Partisan claims with reserve, it seems indisputable that the present fighting in Yugoslavia is costing the Nazis many hundreds of soldiers each week. Serious as these losses are, observers believe that the disruption of military units which they cause is even more serious.

Partisan-Albanian Co-operation

One high light in today's reports is in the announcement that Partisans now are collaborating with Albanian Patriots and that in a joint attack they captured the Macedonian town of Debar after a two-day fight. Since the Albanians already have been co-operating with Greek guerrillas farther south, this means there is some measure of interdependence in the fighting now taking place all the way from the Austrian border to the Gulf of Corinth. This is particularly encouraging in the face of the unfortunate fact that Greek and Yugoslav patriot bands are fighting among themselves and wasting much energy which could be used against the Germans.

Observers here also were much interested in the fact the Germans found it necessary to make a seaborne landing several days ago on Peljesac Peninsula on the south central Dalmatian coast. The inability of the Nazis to penetrate this area by land indicates the extent to which the wild mountainous country of Bosnia and Herzegovina now is in the hands of the patriots.

German troubles there are all the more encouraging in view of the fact that the areas are served by the railway which connects the near-by port of Dubrovnik with Sarajevo. This apparently indicates that the railway is unusable. It also is reasonable to assume the Nazis must have felt considerably concerned about this area, since they were willing to conduct an amphibious operation within 150 miles of the great Allied air base at Foggia when they have little or no airplanes to spare to protect such an expedition.

Unsafe to Ride Railroads

It now takes a brave man to ride voluntarily on any Yugoslav railway. Hardly a day passes when some line somewhere is not cut, frequently at the precise moment a Nazi troop or supply train is passing. It sometimes must seem to the German Command as if it has undertaken an endless and hopeless task in attempting to keep the railways operating in the face of the determination by thousands of skilled saboteurs that the lines be closed. Much of the Nazis' trouble is traceable to the fact they have not now and apparently cannot get enough troops to guard the communication lines satisfactorily.

Meanwhile, the airport at Heraklion on the Island of Crete seems to be vying for the dubious honor of one of the most-bombed places Day after day the RAF communiqué in the Middle East tells of the previous day's raid against Heraklion. This and other enemy airfields on Crete and Rhodes now are getting much the same treatment which the Axis gave Malta for two years, except that airfields rather than towns now are the target.

The purpose of Allied air attacks is to knock out Nazi planes on the ground, thereby diminishing the enemy's ability to attack Allied shipping and also force the Nazis to transfer needed planes from other areas. Since Allied bombers and fighters meet little opposition on these raids, the balance of damage done is well in their favor.

Yugoslavs Confirm Killing of Djukanovic

By the Associated Press

Cairo, Nov. 1

The Yugoslav Information Office confirmed today a Yugoslav Partisan guerrilla announcement that Gen. Milo Djukanovic, a Chetnik guerrilla leader, had been killed by Partisan forces in Montenegro.

Gen. Josip (Tito) Broz's Partisans announced last week that General Djukanovic had passed away as a result of wounds received while fighting alongside the Germans against the Partisans.

Both the Partisans and the Chetnik forces of Gen. Draja Mihailovic have accused each other of assisting the Germans.

Maintenance of Peace and Security Linked to Pacts on Overthrow of Foe

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—The texts of declarations signed at the historic Moscow conference of Secretary of State Hull, Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, and Foreign Commissar Molotov, follow:

Joint Four-Nation Declaration

The Governments of the United States of America, United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and China:

United in their determination, in accordance with the declaration by the United Nations of Jan. 1, 1942, and subsequent declarations, to continue hostilities against those Axis powers with which they respectively are at war until such powers have laid down their arms on the basis of unconditional surrender;

Conscious of their responsibility to secure the liberation of themselves and the peoples allied with them from the menace of aggression;

Recognizing the necessity of ensuring rapid and orderly transition from war to peace and of establishing and maintaining international peace and security with the least diversion of the world's human and economic resources for armaments:

jointly declare:

1. That their united action, pledged for the prosecution of the war against their respective enemies, will be continued for the organization and maintenance of peace and security.

2. That those of them at war with a common enemy will act together in all matters relating to the surrender and disarmament of that enemy.

3. That they will take all measures deemed by them to be necessary to provide against any violation of the terms imposed upon the enemy.

4. That they recognize the necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organization, based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, and open to membership by all such states, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security.

5. That for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security pending the re-establishment of law and order and the inauguration of a system of general security, they will consult with one another and as occasion requires with other members of the United Nations with a view to joint action on behalf of the community of nations.

6. That after the termination of hostilities they will not employ their military forces within the territories of other states except for the purposes envisaged in this declaration and after joint consultation.

7. That they will confer and co-operate with one another and with other members of the United Nations to bring about a practicable general agreement with respect to the regulation of armaments in the postwar period.

Declaration Regarding Italy

The Foreign Secretaries of the United States, United Kingdom, and Soviet Union have established that their three governments are in complete agreement that Allied policy toward Italy must be based upon the fundamental principle that Fascism and all its evil influence and configuration shall be completely destroyed and that the Italian people shall be given every opportunity to establish governmental and other institutions based upon democratic principles.

The Foreign Secretaries of the United States and United Kingdom declare that the action of their governments from the inception of the invasion of Italian territory, in so far as paramount military requirements have permitted has been based upon this policy.

In furtherance of this policy in the future the Foreign Secretaries of the three governments are agreed that the following measures are important and should be put into effect:

1. It is essential that the Italian Government should be made more democratic by inclusion of representatives of those sections of the Italian people who have always opposed Fascism.

2. Freedom of speech, of religious worship, of political belief, of press and of public meeting shall be restored in full measure to the Italian people, who shall also be entitled to form anti-Fascist political groups.

3. All institutions and organizations created by the Fascist regime shall be suppressed.

4. All Fascist or pro-Fascist elements shall be removed from the administration and from institutions and organizations of a public character.

5. All political prisoners of the Fascist regime shall be released and accorded full amnesty.

6. Democratic organs of local government shall be created.

7. Fascist chiefs and Army Generals known or suspected to be war criminals shall be arrested and handed over to justice.

In making this declaration the three Foreign Secretaries recognize that so long as active military operations continued in Italy the time at which it is possible to give full effect to the principles stated above will be determined by the commander in chief on the basis of instructions received through the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

The three Governments, parties to this declaration, will, at the request of any one of them, consult on this matter. It is further understood that nothing in this resolution is to operate against the right of the Italian people, ultimately to choose their own form of government.

Declaration on Austria

The Governments of the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and the United States of America are agreed that Austria, the first free country to fall a victim of Hitlerite aggression, shall be liberated from German domination.

They regard the annexation imposed on Austria by Germany on March 15, 1938, as null and void. They consider themselves as in no way bound by any changes effected in Austria since that date. They declare that they wish to see reestablished a free and independent Austria and thereby to open the way for the Austrian people themselves as well as those neighboring states which will be faced with similar problems, to find that political and economic security which is the only basis for lasting peace.

Austria is reminded, however, that she has a responsibility, which she can not evade, for participation in the war at the side of Hitlerite Germany, and that in the final settlement account will inevitably be taken of her own contribution to her liberation.

Stalin State Dinner Cemented Good Will

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Nov. 1

The state dinner which Joseph Stalin gave in the Kremlin on Saturday night for the tri-partite conferees was a remarkable manifestation of international good will. Marshal Stalin was obviously in fine spirits.

He proposed toasts to the success of the Moscow talks, the United States and British armies in Italy, and their airmen in Britain. He also talked animatedly with Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, American Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, and Russian Foreign Commissar Vyachoslov Molotov. Mr. Hull occupied the place of honor at Mr. Stalin's right.

The banquet began at 8:30 p. m. and continued until 2:30 a. m.

Statement Signed by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Premier Stalin Regarding Atrocities

The United Kingdom, the United States and the Soviet Union have received from many quarters evidence of atrocities, massacres, and cold-blooded mass executions which are being perpetrated by Hitlerite forces in many of the countries they have overrun and from which they are now being steadily expelled.

The brutalities of Nazi domination are no new thing and all peoples or territories in their grip have suffered from the worst form of government by terror.

What is new is that many of these territories are now being redeemed by the advancing armies of the liberating powers and that in their desperation, the recoiling Hitlerites and Huns are redoubling their ruthless cruelties. This is now evidenced with particular clearness by monstrous crimes on the territory of the Soviet Union which is being liberated from Hitlerites, and on French and Italian territory.

Accordingly, the aforesaid three Allied powers, speaking in the interests of the 32 United Nations, hereby solemnly declare and give full warning of their declaration as follows:

At the time of granting of any armistice to any government which may be set up in Germany, those German officers and men and members of the Nazi Party who have been responsible for or have taken a consenting part in the above atrocities, massacres and executions will be sent back to the countries in which their abominable deeds were done in order that they may be judged and punished according to the laws of these liberated countries and of the free governments which will be erected therein.

Lists will be compiled in all possible detail from all these countries, having regard especially to invaded parts of the Soviet Union, to Poland and Czechoslovakia, to Yugoslavia and Greece, including Crete and other islands, to Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, France, and Italy.

Thus, Germans who take part in wholesale shooting of Polish officers or in the execution of French, Dutch, Belgian or Norwegian hostages or of Cretan peasants, or who have shared in slaughters inflicted on the people of Poland or in territories of the Soviet Union which are now being swept clear of the enemy, will know they will be brought back to the scene of their crimes and judged on the spot by the peoples whom they have outraged.

Let those who have hitherto not imbued their hands with innocent blood beware lest they join the ranks of the guilty, for most assuredly the three Allied Powers will pursue them to the uttermost ends of the earth and will deliver them to their accusers in order that justice may be done.

The above declaration is without prejudice to the case of German criminals, whose offenses have no particular geographical localization and who will be punished by joint decision of the governments of the Allies.

Communiqué of Moscow Conference Shows Full Allied Accord

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—The text of the joint communiqué of the tripartite conference at Moscow follows:

The conference of foreign secretaries of the United States of America, Mr. Cordell Hull; of the United Kingdom, Mr. Anthony Eden; and of the Soviet Union, Mr. V. M. Molotov; took place at Moscow from the 19th to 30th of October, 1943. There were 12 meetings. In addition to the foreign secretaries, the following took part in the conference:

For the United States of America: Mr. W. Averell Harriman, Ambassador of the United States; Maj.-Gen. John R. Deane, United States Army; Mr. H. Hackworth, Mr. James C. Dunn, and experts.

For the United Kingdom: Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, Ambassador; Mr. William Strang, Lieut. Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay, and experts.

For the Soviet Union: Marshall K. E. Voroshilov, Marshall of the Soviet Union; Mr. A. Y. Vyshinski, Mr. M. M. Litvinov, Deputy People's Commissars for Foreign Affairs; Mr. V. A. Sergeyev, Deputy People's Commissar for Foreign Trade; Maj. Gen. A. A. Gryslov of the General Staff; Mr. G. F. Saksin, senior official for People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, and experts.

Some Questions Settled

The agenda included all questions submitted for discussion by the three Governments. Some of the questions called for final decisions, and these were taken. On other questions, after discussion, decisions of principle were taken. These questions were referred for detailed consideration to commissions specially set up for the purpose, or reserved for treatment through diplomatic channels. Other questions again were disposed of by an exchange of views. The Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union have been in close co-operation in all matters concerning the common war effort, but this is the first time that the foreign secretaries of the three Governments have been able to meet together in conference.

1—In the first place there were frank and exhaustive discussions of the measures to be taken to shorten the war against Germany and her satellites in Europe. Advantage was taken of the presence of military advisers representing the respective chiefs of staff in order to discuss definite military operations with regard to which decisions had been taken and which are already being prepared in order to create a basis for the closest military co-operation in the future between the three countries.

Second only to the importance of hastening the end of the war was the recognition by the three Governments that it was essential in their own national interests and in the interest of all peace-loving nations to continue the present close collaboration and co-operation in the conduct of the war into the period following the end of hostilities, and that only in this way could peace be maintained and the political, economic, and social welfare of their peoples fully promoted.

Closer Collaboration

This conviction is expressed in a declaration in which the Chinese Government joined during the conference and which was signed by the three foreign secretaries and the Chinese Ambassador at Moscow on behalf of their Governments. This declaration published today provides for even closer collaboration in the prosecution of the war and in all matters pertaining to the surrender and disarmament of the enemies with which the four countries are respectively at war. It set forth the principles upon which the four Governments agree that a broad system of international co-operation and security should be based. Provision is made for the inclusion of all other peace-loving nations, great and small, in this system.

The conference agreed to set up machinery for insuring the closest co-operation between the three Governments in the examination of European questions arising as the war develops. For this purpose the conference decided to establish in London a European Advisory Commission to study these questions and to make joint recommendations to the three Governments.

Provision was made for continuing, when necessary, the tripartite consultations of representatives of the three Governments in the respective capitals through the existing diplomatic channels.

The conference also agreed to establish an advisory council for matters relating to Italy to be composed in the first instance of representatives of their three Governments and of the French Committee of National Liberation. Provision is made for addition to this council of representatives of Greece and Yugoslavia in view of the special interests arising out of aggressions of Fascist Italy upon their territory during the present war. This council will deal with day-to-day questions other than military preparations and will make recommendations designed to co-ordinate Allied policy with regard to Italy.

The three foreign secretaries considered it appropriate to reaffirm by a declaration published today, the attitude of the Allied Governments in favor of the restoration of democracy in Italy.

The three foreign secretaries declared it to be the purpose of their Governments to restore the independence of Austria. At the same time, they reminded Austria that in the final settlement, account will be taken of efforts that Austria may make toward its own liberation. The declaration on Austria is published today.

The foreign secretaries issued at the conference a declaration by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Premier Stalin containing a solemn warning that at the time of granting any armistice to any German government, those German officers and men and members of the Nazi Party who have had any connection with atrocities and executions in countries overrun by German forces, will be taken back to the countries in which their abominable crimes were committed to be charged and punished according to the laws of those countries.

In an atmosphere of mutual confidence and understanding which characterized all the work of the conference, consideration also was given to other important questions. These included not only questions of a current nature but also questions concerning treatment of Hitlerite Germany and its satellites, economic co-operation and assurance of general peace.

How Peace of 1919 Aided Japan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—Records of the Paris Peace Conference of 1919, made public for the first time on Oct. 30, disclose how Japan managed a deal that gave it strategic Pacific islands which were used in the 1941 attack on American holdings.

Two volumes containing nearly 2,000 pages of secretarial notes on the sessions, were issued by the State Department. They show, among other events, how Japanese delegates, led by Baron Makino, already were preparing for conquest in the Pacific.

Japan asked for the German colony at Tsingtao in China and for German islands north of the equator in the Pacific. After a forceful plea by China's delegate, Wellington Koo, the conference refused to allow the Japanese to retain Tsingtao, which they had captured from a small German garrison in 1914.

The Japanese obtained, however, a League of Nations mandate to some Pacific islands including the Carolines and Truk, which they built up into a big naval base after withdrawing from the League of Nations in 1933.

Thus, in 1941, the Japanese had the use of the strategic Pacific islands in attacking the Philippines and Guam, and the British and Dutch possessions in the South Pacific. Tsingtao fell into their hands early in the war with China.

Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	837,630
1943 volume to date	248,569,004
1942 volume to date	92,577,966

Average Price of 60 stocks (By the Associated Press)			
Saturday	50.8	Prev. day	50.7
Month ago	51.3	Year ago	40.6
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stock Prices Irregularly Lower Today

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—Buying again centered mainly on specialties in today's stock market while the majority of leaders slipped to moderately lower levels.

Sentiment was buoyed by the text of the Moscow conference agreement but the outcome of the meeting had been pretty well discounted marketwise. Many customers stood aside to await the results of tomorrow's elections which, it was suggested, might have trend repercussions. The exchange will recess for the Tuesday balloting. Commitments were trimmed here and there because of the coal labor crisis. Dividends and earnings prospects, as well as peace hopes, brought bidding for individual issues.

Irregularity ruled at the start and near-closing quotations were, on the whole, off fractions to a point or so. Sizable blocks of low-priced stocks helped put volume at around 700,000 shares.

International Paper edged into new high ground for 1943. Supported were American Distillers, Schenley, Farnsworth Television, Texas Co., Dow Chemical and Deere. Losers most of the day included Bethlehem, Goodyear, Douglas Aircraft, Santa Fe, Chesapeake & Ohio, U. S. Rubber, Allied Chemical and Montgomery Ward.

In the curb Brown-Forman Distillers touched its best mark for the year. Support was accorded Pennroad and International Petroleum. Among laggards were Aluminum of America, Republic Aviation and Technicolor.

Bonds Unevenly Lower

With scattered exceptions among rails and industrials, bond market prices drifted irregularly lower today.

At the start of the final hour some St. Paul loans were down fractions to more than 2 points along with most of the North Western, Rock Island and Missouri Pacific bonds.

Several loans of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad moved up strongly into new high positions following announcement the road had approximately $6,500,000 available for purchase from tenders of some of its outstanding obligations. The first 4s, collateral 4s and 4½s of 1964 participated in the rise.

Central of Georgia 4s of 1951 moved up more than 4 points at one time on light demand. Others ahead smaller amounts included Hudson & Manhattan refunding 5s, International Telephone 4½s and 5s and Louisville & Nashville 4½s.

Boston Stocks

Nov. 1

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.30a	Bird & Son, Inc	13	13	13	13
2.00	Bos Edison	33½	33¼	33½	33
1.60	Bos Her-Trav	19½	19¼	19½	19½
..	B&M pr pf	23	22¾	23	22¾
..	B&M at A pf	5½	5½	5½	5½
..	Bos & Me st B pf	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
1.00a	East Gas & F pf	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¼
4.50	East G&F pr pf	58¾	58¾	58¾	57¾
.75a	Eastern SS	9	8¾	9	9
1.25b	Employ Group	34½	34½	34½	34
..	Isle Royale	1½	1½	1½	1¼
..	Maine Cent	1	1	1	1
..	Maine Cent pf	22¾	22	22¾	22
3.50a	Mergenthaler	47½	47¼	47½	47
.35a	Narr Rac Asso	7¼	7¼	7½	
4.25a	N E Tel & Tel	109	109	109	108¼
..	North Butte	40c	40c	40c	40c
6.00	Nor RR (NH)	98	98	98	99
..	Suburb Elec	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
1.60a	Torrington	34	34	34	33½
2.50	Unit Shoe M	69¼	69¼	69¼	69½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1942, no regular rate.

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
US Rubber (1½g)	27	42½	41½	41⅞	— ⅝
US Sm R&M 3¼sg	1	55	55	55	+ ½
US Sm R&Mpf3¼s	1	74	74	74	+ ½
US Steel (4)	26	54¾	54½	54⅝	+ ⅛
US Steel pf 7	8	123	122½	122½	
US Tobacco (.90g)	7	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
Utd Stockyds .15a	7	3½	3¾	3⅝	— ⅛
Utd Stores pf (6e)	1	87½	87½	87½	+1½
Univ-Cyc Stl .85g	1	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	
Univ Lab	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Univ Leaf Tob 4	40	68	67½	67½	— ½
V					
Vanadium Corp ¾g	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Vick Chem (2)	1	43	43	43	— ½
Vic Chem Wts ¾g	3	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Va Caro Chem	1	4	4	4	— ¼
Va-C Chem 6pf3k	2	52½	51	51	—1½
Va El&P S6pf6	60	118⅛	118	118	
Va Iron C&C pf	10	42	42	42	—1¾
Virginia Ry pf 3½g	1	35½	35½	35½	
W					
Wabash RR pf4½sg	4	39	39	39	— ¼
Waldorf Sys (1)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
Walker H G&W h4	3	52½	51½	51½	— ⅝
Walworth (.60g)	15	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Ward Baking B	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Ward Bak pf2.50k	1	48⅜	48⅜	48½	— ⅜
Warner Bros Pict	7	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
Wash Gas Lt 1½g	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
Wayne Pump (2)	2	24½	24¼	24¼	— ¼
Webster Eisenlohr	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Wesson O&S 1½g	3	23	23	23	— ½
West Ind Sug 1½g	15	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
West Penn E A7	10	83¼	83¼	83¼	
West P El 6pf6	20	86½	86	86	+ ½
West P P pf4½s	60	116¾	116¼	116¾	+ ½
W Va Pulp&P 1¼g	5	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
West Maryland	1	3½	3½	3½	
West Un Tel A	17	48	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
Westing A Br 1¼g	7	21¾	21½	21½	— ¼
West El&Mfg (4)	2	95	95	95	
West E&M pf3g	20	125	125	125	
Westvaco Chl 1.40	2	25½	25½	25½	— ¼
White Motor 4sg	3	20	19¾	19¾	
White Rk M Sp	3	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
White Sew Mach	8	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Wilcox Oil & Gas	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Willys-Overland	9	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
Willys-Overland pf	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Wilson & Co	11	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
Wilson-Jones (1g)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Wisc'n FW 1.60	15	38¼	38	38	
Worthington P&M	10	24⅛	23½	23¾	— ¾
WP&M cv prpf4½	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	
Wrigley W Jr 3a	2	69	69	69	— ¼
Y					
Youngst Sh & T (2)	9	38	37½	37¾	— ⅜
Yn S&T pf 5½	40	94½	94	94½	+ ½
Youngst Stl Dr½sg	5	12¼	12	12¼	
Z					
Zenith Radio 1g	2	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞	— ⅛
RIGHTS					
Cpiotex wi	57	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛

(a) ex-dividend; (b) also extra or extras; (c) cash or stock; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividend; paid or declared this year; (wi) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (r) actual sales. (z) ex-rights.

(m) Sheet distributed.

(n) Called shares. (t) Ex-distribution.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3½s 43-44	101.7	101.7	101.7
32s 52-51	100.8	100.8	100.8

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
8 Alleg 5s 49	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
3 Alleg 5s 50	93½	93½	93½
7 Alleg inc 5s 50	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Allis Ch 4s 52	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
21 Am&FP 5s 2030	85	85	85
11 Am I G 5½s 49	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
13 Am T&T 3¼s 61	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
17 Am T&T 3s 56	111⅜	111⅜	111½
10 Am Tob 5s 44	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
9 Ann Arb 4s 95	77	77	77
7 Arm Del deb 5s 78	113¾	113¾	113¾
4 Arm Del 4s 50	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 ATSF 4s 95	119	119⅛	119⅛
67 ACL 1st 4s 52	89¼	89	89⅛
88 ACL cit 4s 53	86	85½	86⅛
133 ACL 4½s 64	72⅜	71⅞	72⅜
5 B&O 1sta48	79¾	79½	79½
10 B&O 5s A	43¾	43¾	43¾
11 B&O 5s C	39½	39½	39½
3 B&O 2000D	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
37 B&O 96F	41	41	41
8 B&O cv 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾
10 B&O 4s43	41½	41½	41½
14 B&O SWS6	56	56	56
2 B&O TC4s59	84	84	84
1 BethSt 3½s52	104½	104½	104½
8 BeatMe 4½s70	81¾	81½	81¾
1 BeatMe 4s80	83½	83½	83½
4 BrnUO 5s50	43½	43½	43½
13 BuffR&P 57s1	100	100	100
3 CanP 4½s60	83½	83½	83½
10 CanP 4sperp	15½	15½	15½
10 CenG 5s59C	41¼	41	41¼
28 CenG cn5s45	90½	90	90
6 CenG 1st5s45	97¾	97	97
24 CenPac 5s60	96⅛	96	96
3 Cen Ind 4s49	93¼	93½	93¼
1 CFTBL 4s54	33½	32½	32½
1 CRRNJ 5s87	111⅜	111	111⅜
61 CRRNJ 3s87R	101	101	101
3 Cer-Ed 5½s43	107½	107½	107½
3 C&O 3½s59P D	107¼	107	107¼
6 C&O 3½s 96E	23	22½	22½
20 Chi&A 3s49	93¼	90¼	90¼
6 CB&Q 5s71A	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
5 CB&Q 4½s77	97½	97½	97½
1 CB&Q 4s46	103¼	103½	103⅜
22 CB&Q 4sIII49	101⅝	101½	101½
4 CB&Q 3½sIII49	89¾	89	89
16 C&EI 1ns 97	78	78	78
2 CGW 4s52	41¾	40¾	40¾
241 CMSPP 5s75	14½	13¾	14
223 CMSPP 5s2000	70⅛	69	69
26 CMSP 4½sS9C	67⅛	66½	66½
15 CMSP g 4s89	44¾	44¾	44¾
3 C&NW 5s2037	58½	58½	58½
6 C&NW 4¼s87	13	11½	11½
46 C&NW 4¾s49	44¼	44¼	44¼
8 CNW 4½s2037	41	40½	40½
104 CRIP 4½s52A	10½	10½	10½
1 CRIP 5½s80	56	55¾	55¾
53 CRI&P 4s88	34¾	33¾	33¾
191 CRIP r 4s34	104½	104¼	104¼
7 Ch&WI 4s82	50	50	50
38 CCCSL 4½s77	108½	108½	108½
5 CIRI 3s 73	85¾	85¾	85¾
34 Cl UT 5s 73	77¾	77¼	77¾
6 Col G 5s 52 May	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 Col G 5s 61	103½	103¾	103½

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Com Ed 3½s 58	110	110	110
142 R&BO 4½s 30	48½	48⅛	48⅜
110 D&RG 5s 36	44¾	44	44
5 D&RGW 4s 88	8	8	8
32 DRGW 1s 5s 55	43	42	42
20 D&RGW 5s 78	10	10	10
10 Duq Lt 3½s 65	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Erie 4½s 2015	82	82	82
4 Erie 4s 53	100	99¾	100
21 Fltwd TR 3s 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Fla EC 5s 74	77½	77½	77½
1 Gen Bld C 5½s 49	81	81	81
1 GAInr 4½s77R	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 GAInr 4s50	103	103	103
2 GAInr 4s4s52	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 HousOil 4½s54	84	84	84
44 Hdsn 5s57	84½	84½	84½
1 Hdsn 5s&s57	83¾	83¾	83¾
32 IC 4s52	83	83	83
1 IC 4s63	69¾	69¾	69¾
4 IC rs68	80	80	80
10 IC 4½s55	85	85	85
11 IOCRL 5s63A	101	101	101
1 ICCSL 4½s&A	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Intl Ir 4s47	104½	104½	104½
16 IntON 6s 52	87	87	87
5 IntON 1st5s52	86	85½	86
27 Int TEL 4s64	84½	84½	84½
11 IntT&T 4½s53	84½	83¾	84½
80 IntT&T 3s66	84½	83¾	84½
3 JonSL 3½s61	94½	94½	94½
20 KCPS 4s58	74¼	74¼	74¼
1 KC Sou 5s50	84¾	84¾	84¾
5 Lac G 5½s53	84½	84½	84½
4 LehVHT 5s54	84½	84½	84½
7 LehV 5s2003	41½	41½	41½
23 LehV 4½s2003	33¾	33¼	33¼
58 LehV 4s2003	33¾	33¾	33¾
6 LoudAs 5s59	83¾	83¾	83¾
10 L&N 4½s2003	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 L&N 3¾s2003	84¾	84¾	84¾
18 M-K-T 5s62A	31½	31	31
3 M-K-T 4s34ST	61½	61½	61½
9 M-K-T 1st4s90	11¾	11¾	11¾
65 MoP 5½s49	85¾	85¾	85¾
83 MoP 5s77F	55	55	55
15 MoP 5s77ct	55	54¾	54¾
12 MoP 5s78G	84¾	84¾	84¾
12 MoP 5s80H	84¾	84¾	84¾
40 MoP 5s81I	84¾	84¾	84¾
119 MoP 5s82F	83¾	83¾	83¾
19 MoP 4½s65	83½	83½	83½
19 Mor&E 4½s55	84½	84½	84½
5 NOTerm 4s53	72	72	72
13 NOTM 5½s&4	71¾	71¾	71¾
11 NOTM 5s54	84¾	84¾	84¾
223 NYC r3s2013	63¾	63¼	63¾
100 NYC 4½s2013A	86¾	86¾	86¾
9 NYC cn4s98	84¾	84¾	84¾
4 NYC cv 3½s 52	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 NYCHR 3½s 97	82¾	82¾	82¾
48 NYChSL 5½s 74	85½	85½	85½
58 NYChSL 4½s 73	78	78	78
6 NYNH&H 4½s 67	43¼	43	43
14 NYNH&H 4s 55	18½	18½	18½
3 NYNH&H 4s 57	18½	18½	18½
64 NYOW r 4s 92	11¾	11¾	11¾
36 NYWB 4½s 46	13½	13½	13½
3 Nia Sh 4½s 50	108	108	108
32 Norf & So 5s 2014	41	41	41
10 Norf 4½s 98	80½	80½	80½
8 CNW 4½s2037	79	78¾	78¾
1 Nor P 5s 2047	85¾	85¾	85¾
1 Nor P 4½s 2047	80¾	80¼	80¼
1 Nor P 4½s 22047	80	80	80
1 Nor P 4s 47	83½	83½	83½
1 Nor P 3s 2047	107¾	107¾	107¾
11 Ohio Ed 4s 65	103½	103½	103½
4 Otis St 4½s 63	110½	110½	110½
1 PG&E 3¾s61	109¾	109¼	109¾
1 PenRR qt½s69	97½	97	97
22 PenRR 4½sd70	106	106	106
2 PenRR g4½s81	106	106	106

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
22 PennRR 3½s70	90½	90½	90½
1 PennRR 3¾s62	90½	90½	90½
13 PereM 4½s80	73¾	73¼	73¼
1 PhilaD 3½s52	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 PhilCo 4½s61	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 PhRCI 4s60	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1 PhRCI 4s73ct	41	41	41
35 PortUGS 4½s80	80½	80	80
1 Rdg 4½s97A	82	82	82
2 RepSteel 4½s61	100½	100½	100½
1 RepSteel 4½s64	100	100	100
81 RIGW 4s39	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 RioGW 4s49	51	51	51
61 StLSF 5s&s52	39¾	39¼	39¾
2 StLSF 5s50Bc1	32¾	32¾	32¾
177 StLSF 4½s78	37	35½	36
293 StLSF 4s50A	39	38	38
5 StLSW 1st5s50	68	68	68
38 StLSW 2d4s50	103¾	103½	103½
6 SchenD 4s52	38¾	38¾	38¾
21 SeaAL 4s50	25	25	25
18 SeaAL 4s56ct	41¾	41	41
1 SeaAL 4s56ns	21	20¾	20¾
1 SeaAL 1f4s50	101	101	101
3 ShellU 2½s54	106½	106½	106½
1 Soc-Vac 3s64	62	62	62
30 SoPac 4½s68	60¾	60¾	60¾
20 SoPac 4½s81	60¾	60¾	60¾
30 SoPac 4½s69	88¾	88¾	88¾
34 SoPac r4s&s	88¾	88¾	88¾
22 SoPac 4½s64	88¾	88¾	88¾
38 SoPac 3½s46	100¾	100¾	100¾
86 SoPac 4½sCrT7	63¾	63¾	63¾
1 SoRy 6½s56	98½	98½	98½
8 SouRy 6½s56	104¾	104¾	105
1 SouRy 4s56	75¼	75¼	75¼
3 SouRy g5s56	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 StdOil 3s61	103	103	103
8 StdOilr 4s 65	106	106	106
9 TexCorp 3s59	80½	80½	80½
7 T&P 1st7½C	30½	30¼	30¾
19 TbAve 5s60	101¾	101¾	101¾
12 UnC-WS 5s52	80	80	80
11 UtahP&L 5s44	53	51½	51¾
38 Wab 4½s&91	60	59½	59½
3 Wab 4s81	99¾	99¾	99¾
11 Walwrth 4s55	55	55	55
37 W Sh 4s2361	88¾	88½	88¾
11 W Md 4s52	100¾	100¾	100¾
9 WestUn 5s51	100¾	100	100¾
38 WestUn 5s60	100¼	100¼	100¼
38 WestUn 4½s50	92¾	92½	92¾
14 WCen 4s49	62¾	62¾	62¾
4 Young ST 4s48	102½	102½	102½
18 YoungST 3½s80	103¾	101½	103¾

Foreign Bonds

7 Antioq 3d7s57	84¾	84¾	84¾
7 Arg 4s72Feb	84¾	84¾	84¾
40 Arg 4s72Ap	84¾	84¾	84¾
7 Art 4½s48	90¾	90¾	90¾
18 Arg 4½s71	92½	92½	92½
39 NYChSL 5½s 74	83¾	83¾	83¾
8 Austria 5s58	9	9	9
4 Austral 4½s56	90	90	90
7 Brasil 3s41	32½	32½	32½
8 Bras 6½s 26-57	48½	48½	48½
61 BrnAE 5s&s52	39¾	39¾	39¾
23 BrnAE 4s&s61	25	25	25
1 BuenA 4½s57	61½	61½	61½
7 Colom 6s&1Oct	45½	45½	45½
7 Colomb 3s70	11	11	11
1 Mex 4s 04 asd '54	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 NSWales 5s '57	97½	97½	97½
9 Peru 7d 4s '61	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Rio de J 6½s '53	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
8 Sao P St 7s '40	89½	88¾	89½

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 5,041,500; previous day, 3,624,000; week ago, 9,305,500; year ago, 11,829,000; two years ago, 8,452,100. Jan. 1 to date, 2,848,241,375; year ago 1,948,848,350; two years ago 1,780,278,875.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
300	Aero Sup B (.30g)	4½	4½	4½
100	Air Assoc (.80g)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1000	Air Express (⅛e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Ala Gt Sou (4½g)	92½	92½	92½
25	Allied Prod (1¾)	26	26	26
50	Alum Ltd (h8a)	92½	92½	92½
300	Alum Co Am (3g)	113¾	113	113
480	Alum Co Can pf (6)	111	110¾	111
300	Alum Ind (.80)	10⅝	10½	10½
10	Am Book (1)	39¾	39½	39½
300	Am CP&LA (1¼g)	37	37	37
100	Am CP&Lnew (.60g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
300	Am Cyan B (.60)	14¼	14¼	14¼
300	Am&FgnP war	1¾	1¾	1¾
800	Am Gas&El (1.80)	25¾	25¾	25¾
300	Am Gen (.15g)	5⅝	5½	5⅝
300	Am Gen 82 pf (3)	35½	35	35
100	Am Laun Mch (1⅛g)	27	26½	27
100	Am Lt&T (1.20)	17½	17¾	17¾
25	Am Mfg (3g)	36½	36½	36½
500	Am Maracaibo	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Am Republics (.10g)	11½	11½	11½
200	Am Superpow	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	Am Superpow 1 pf	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
600	Am Superpow pf	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
200	Am Writ Pap	4½	4½	4½
30	Appal El Pow pf (4½)	108¾	108½	108¾
1800	Ark Nat Gas A	4	4	4
20	Ark P & L pf (7)	97	97	97
300	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
300	Atlas Corp war	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Atlas D Forge (½g)	6	6	6
100	Atlas Ply new	12¼	12¼	12¼
100	Automat Prod (½g)	4	4	4
100	Ayrshire P Coll	23¾	23½	23¾
200	Babcock & Wil (1g)	39¼	39¼	39¼
200	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	39½	39½	39½
600	Baldw Loco war	4¼	4	4¼
400	Barium Stn (.50)	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
100	Beau Brum'l (.60g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Bellanca Aire	11	11	11
1500	Berk & Gay Furn	18	18	18
2600	Bliss (E W) (2)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
10	Bohack (H C) 1 pf 4x	78	78	78
1.00a	East Gas & F pf	33¾	33¾	33¾
4.50	East G&F pr pf	58¾	58¾	58¾
.75a	Eastern SS	9	8¾	9
1.25b	Employ Group	34½	34½	34½
..	Isle Royale	1½	1½	1½
..	Maine Cent	1	1	1
..	Maine Cent pf	22¾	22	22¾
3.50a	Mergenthaler	47½	47¼	47½
.35a	Narr Rac Asso	7¼	7¼	7½
4.25a	N E Tel & Tel	109	109	109
..	North Butte	40c	40c	40c
6.00	Nor RR (NH)	98	98	98
..	Suburb Elec	2¾	2¾	2¾
1.60a	Torrington	34	34	34
2.50	Unit Shoe M	69¼	69¼	69½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1942, no regular rate.

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
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US Sm R&M 3¼sg	1	55	55	55	+ ½
US Sm R&Mpf3¼s	1	74	74	74	+ ½
US Steel (4)	26	54¾	54½	54⅝	+ ⅛
US Steel pf 7	8	123	122½	122½	
US Tobacco (.90g)	7	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
Utd Stockyds .15a	7	3½	3¾	3⅝	— ⅛
Utd Stores pf (6e)	1	87½	87½	87½	+1½
Univ-Cyc Stl .85g	1	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	
Univ Lab	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Univ Leaf Tob 4	40	68	67½	67½	— ½

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Dec. Wheat					
Chicago	1.56½	1.54¾	1.56½	1.55⅝	
Minneapolis	1.48¼	1.47⅞	1.48½	1.47⅞	
Kansas City	1.51½	1.49¾	1.51½	1.50¼	
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.55½	1.53⅞	1.55½	1.54⅝	
Minneapolis	1.48¼	1.47⅛	1.48¼	1.47⅞	
Kansas City	1.50	1.48⅝	1.50	1.49¼	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.52⅞	1.51⅝	1.52⅝	1.52	
Minneapolis	1.47⅛	1.46¼	1.47⅛	1.46⅝	
Dec. Oats					
Chicago	.76⅛	.75⅛	.76⅝	.75⅝	
Minneapolis	.72¾	.71	.72¾	.71⅝	
Rye, Chicago					
Dec.	1.11⅞	1.14	1.11⅛	1.13⅞	1.12¾
May	1.12⅞	1.14½	1.13⅛	1.14	1.13
July	1.11⅞	1.13⅞	1.11¼	1.13⅝	1.12
Barley, Chicago					
Dec.	1.14⅝	1.17⅜	1.15⅝	1.17⅜	1.16½
May	1.15	1.16⅝	1.14½	1.16⅝	1.15⅝

Wool

Grease

December	....	....	98.0b	97.0
March	....	....	91.5b	94.0
May	....	....	88.5n	89.0
July	....	....	83.5b	86.0
October	....	....	80.5n	....

Tops

December	129.0	129.0	128.0	128.0b 129.5
March	121.7	121.7	121.0	119.5b 121.5
May	117.5	117.5	113.5	116.0b 117.5
July	111.5	111.5	110.5	110.0b 113.0
October	106.0	106.0	106.0	107.5b ....

b-Bid. n-Nominal. t-Traded.

Cotton

December	19.92	19.94	19.84	19.91-	19.91
March	19.73	19.74	19.65	19.71	19.73
May	19.50	19.53	19.43	19.50	19.50
July	19.32	19.35	19.22	19.33	19.36
October	19.15	19.20	19.06	19.18	19.21
Spot 20.72					

Black Pepper

Closing

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Poll Reveals Public Awareness Of Need for Postwar Planning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—A poll conducted for the National Planning Association discloses a common realization on the part of all segments of American life that industry, labor, and agriculture must join now with government in planning for the future to solve their own economic problems and those of the millions to be released from the armed forces.

The Office of Public Opinion Research at Princeton University, in conducting the poll for N. P. A. under the direction of Jerome S. Bruner, associate director of the office, covered all major regions of the country, interviewing, in cities of different size, a "correct proportion of men and women, rich and poor, young and old, workers and farmers, Republicans and Democrats."

It found an awakened public consciousness to the need for immediate postwar planning.

Ahead of Government

"Although public opinion has not yet crystallized on the exact details of the mechanics of postwar planning," Dr. Bruner said in commenting on the poll, "the people know well that they want somebody to handle it, now, and they believe it will work and must work. As a matter of fact the public is ahead of the Government and Congress in their demand for immediate planning."

The association's report, "Public Thinking on Postwar Problems," discusses public opinion as it relates to full employment planning, reconversion, demobilization, aid to soldiers, postwar purchasing power, social security and postwar economic controls. On these subjects, the poll revealed the following predominating opinions:

EMPLOYMENT PLANNING: "The public wants co-operative national planning by business (including agriculture), labor and government. It is desired by all income groups in about the same proportions."

A little more than half of the people are "confident that co-operative planning is capable of doing away entirely with unemployment after the war, but there is sharp divergence of opinion as to whether government or private enterprise should take the lead."

About two thirds of the public "doubt the ability of private enterprise alone to employ a great majority of the people after war, and think the Government will have to provide public projects."

But more than seven out of 10 people expect to keep their present jobs after the war.

Central Agency

CO-ORDINATION OF PLANNING: "The idea of a central government agency, with authority to guide domestic policy as to re-employment, plant conversion and demobilization, is supported by about 75 per cent of the public. However, the vast majority (87 per cent) of these who favor this government-started central agency insist that it include representatives of business, labor and agriculture. A very few feel it should consist solely of government representatives.

RECONVERSION: "Public feeling on the question of disposal of government-owned plant facilities now being run by private industry is almost 50 per cent in favor of selling them to the companies which now operate them."

If private companies now running these plants do not want to buy them after the war, sharp differences arise over their disposal: with more Republicans and more people in the higher income brackets preferring sale to the highest bidder, while more Democrats and more people in the lower income groups favor government retention of plants.

POSTWAR PURCHASING POWER: "Eighty-two percent of the people interviewed own war bonds." Most of these intend to save them for a while after the war is over, particularly the higher income groups.

Of those who do plan to spend their savings, less than half have "any definite idea as to how they wan to spend them."

"The well-to-do groups expect great changes and improvements in products; the poorer groups anticipate little change."

DEMOBILIZATION: "Four out of 10 people feel that the U. S. Employment Service should be responsibe for finding jobs for demobilized soldiers, while only 14 per cent favor the use of local draft board in reverse. Three out of 10 want a new government employment agency with whom all companies must register new job openings."

Job Availability

"Contingent on job availability, six out of 10 favor immediate release of men from the Army. But when immediate release without security is placed against gradual release, the latter is favored. This opinion is shared equally by all age groups."

AID TO SOLDIERS: "Regardless of sex, age or income status, most people agree that soldiers should have preference over civilians in possible competition for jobs after the war."

If a soldier needs money to help him get started after the war, he should be able to borrow it at low interest from the Government, "But once a job has been secured, the feeling is strongly against paying the soldier a further bonus."

SOCIAL SECURITY: Although the principle of social security is accepted by the majority of both parties and all income levels, 58 per cent of the people do not see that social security has any direct relation to their own lives. The majority (52 per cent) "have no sense of urgency about legislation on this matter," although 39 per cent believe that further action should be taken before the end of the war.

POSTWAR ECONOMIC CONTROLS: "The continuance of food rationing for a period after the war is favored by about 90 per cent of the public, if this is necessary in order to feed countries starving and devastated."

"Postwar price control is advocated by about 75 per cent, in order to keep prices from skyrocketing in the immediate postwar period."

WPB Prohibits Sale Of 22 'Destructive' Anti-Freeze Brands

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has forbidden all sales of an estimated 500,000 gallons of what it described as "two destructive" types of antifreeze solution.

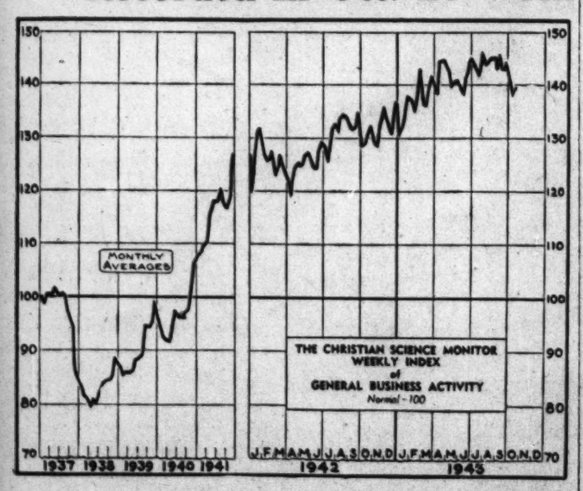
The 22 brands of antifreeze named by the WPB were barred from manufacture last Jan. 20, but WPB said some or all of the inventory in dealers' hands might be purchased by "unsuspecting vehicle owners."

The solutions banned are generally cheaper than the two types designated as safe alcohol and ethylene-glycol—but have been declared by the National Bureau of Standards, WPB said, to be injurious to radiators, rubber hose connections, ignition systems, and water pumps.

WPB listed the trade names of the prohibited antifreezes as: All-Winter, Chem-A-Cool, Frozone, Permazone, Wonder-Solv, Lo-Zone, Alcotex, Ever-Flo, Bird Antarctic, Flexo, Gold Seal, Security, Ant-Arctic, Neva-Freeze, Anti-Frost, Bond (top line), Fre-Zex, No-Freeze, 60-Below, Lo-Temp, Never-Freeze, and No-Boil.

It said the types prohibited are made with inorganic salts, including calcium, magnesium, or sodium chloride, and petroleum distillates.

Upturn in Monitor Index Recorded in Oct. 23 Week


MONTHLY AVERAGES
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR WEEKLY INDEX of GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal - 100
1937 1938 1939 1940 1941
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1942
1943

An upturn in The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity was recorded for the week ended Oct. 23, carrying it to 139.4 (prel.) from 138.1 for the preceding week. This compared with 131.0 for the week ended Oct. 24, last year.

Increases were shown for the three components. Bank debits outside New York City and electric power production exceeded expectations for a seasonal advance.

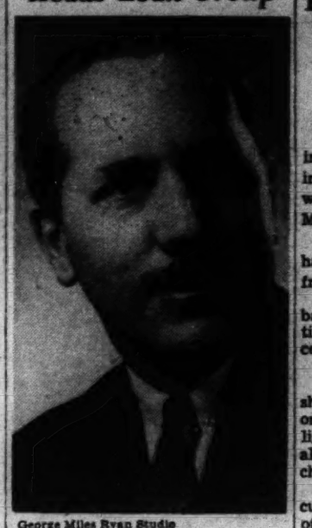
Miscellaneous freight carloadings continued to rise when normally the autumn downturn begins.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Oct. 23 1943	Oct. 18 1943	Oct. 24 1942
Combined index	139.4	138.1	131.0
Bk debits outside NYC	167.1	165.2	148.8
Elec power production	133.2	132.5	119.8
Misc carloadings	118.0	118.7	126.1

*Preliminary

Heads Loan Group



George Miles Ryan Studio

Arnulf Ueland

Of Minneapolis, elected president of the Robert Morris Associates, an organization of bank loaning officers, to succeed J. Wilson Steinmetz of Philadelphia. Other officers elected: Carlisle R. Davis, Richmond, Va., first vice-president; Kenneth K. Duvall, Chicago, second vice-president, and Raymond W. Duning, Philadelphia, secretary-treasurer.

Canada Sees Cut in World Wheat Surplus

OTTAWA (CP)—Reduction of the existing world wheat surplus is in prospect before 1944 crops are harvested, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said.

"Current supplies of wheat still are abnormally heavy but the demand for wheat in the United States and the vagaries of the weatherman give promise of bringing about substantial improvement in the surplus position by the end of next July," it reported.

"Both Canada and the Argentine are finding an important outlet for surplus supplies in the United States, while drought is cutting down harvest prospects in Australia at a time when export demand for Australian wheat and flour is expanding."

Greater domestic use rather than increased exports was given as the reason for improved positions of the four great wheat nations—Canada, the United States, Australia and the Argentine.

"Canada is an exception in that her export clearances to the United Nations' including sizeable quantities to the United States, are likely to be very substantial in the current crop year, while domestic utilization may equal and probably exceed the record total of the past season," the report added.

Conquest of Sicily and southern Italy would provide some outlet for North American wheat. Portugal imported wheat, principally from Canada. The Portuguese crop was poor and her supplies were estimated at 13,00,000 bushels below requirements.

Eire was importing "moderate" amounts, while gift shipments from Canada to Greece continued at the rate of 500,000 bushels monthly.

United Kingdom imports are not expected to rise above those of the past season, the bureau said, but purchases for the Mediterranean area and for reserve stocks probably "will keep Canadian wheat and flour flowing fairly freely across the Atlantic." Russia, too, probably would get the bulk of her needs from North America."

Tuscon Rejects Utility Purchase

TUCSON, Ariz. (AP)—Tucson voters rejected a proposal for the city to purchase properties of the Tucson Gas, Electric Light & Power Company.

The balloting Saturday resulted in 1,387 votes for the purchase and 1,655 against it.

A second question, issuance of $8,500,000 in revenue bonds to finance purchase of the utility, was defeated, 1,160 to 1,292.

A charter amendment setting up a board to administer the utility, likewise was beaten, 1,811 to 1,519.

Three Firms Plan Joint Resin Plane Parts Output

NEW YORK (AP)—Continental Can Co., Swedlow Aero-Plastics Corp. and Marco Chemicals, Inc., have agreed to pool their combined knowledge and production facilities for joint output of airplane parts from new MR-type synthetic resins for Army and Navy planes, Continental announced.

The raw materials for these resins are said to be available in quantity sufficient to meet military needs.

The announcement said the three companies will combine efforts on the production of laminated fibre-resin compositions made of paper, cotton cloth, glass cloth, asbestos and wood veneer which will have a wide range of applications in aircraft. Advantages claimed for the material are good dimensional stability, resistance to moisture and organic solvents, and high strength characteristics.

Postal Rates Rise Goes Into New Tax Bill

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—An increase from three to four cents in charges on out-of-town letters was voted by the House Ways and Means Committee.

The revenue group previously had raised the local letter rate from two to three cents.

The committee decided to cut back the air mail rate from a tentatively approved 10 cents to 8 cents.

The present rate is 6 cents.

The committee also decided there shall be no postage rate increases on newspapers and church and religious publications, but doubled all other second-class postal charges.

The general admissions tax was cut back to 20 per cent instead of the previously approved 30 per cent. The present rate is 10 per cent.

Chairman Robert Doughton (D-NC) said the net result was to reduce the amount of new revenue in the tax bill from $2,117,000,000 to $2,043,000,000.

The committee rejected a proposal to cut back its previously approved 15 per cent rate on local telephone bills.

The rate now is 10 per cent.

There still is a possibility the committee might reconsider its refusal to put excises on soft drinks, candy and chewing gum. The Treasury suggested $365,000,000 be collected through levies on these products.

All the money in the new bill comes from a boost in postal rates, higher excises of luxury items and an increase in the corporation excess profits tax from 90 to 95 per cent. The committee rejected Treasury proposals to raise large sums from additional individual and corporation levies.

Strong indications developed over the week end that the Senate would join the House in repudiating the Administration on its call for more and higher taxes, with members of both parties placing the emphasis on Government economy.

Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia of the Senate Finance Committee said the Ways and Means group had "rendered a service to the country" by cutting back the Treasury's tax program. He declared $5,000,000,000 to $10,000,000,000 could be saved by closer checks on spending.

This break between the Administration and Congress on tax policy caused a revival of reports that Randolph Paul, Treasury general counsel, would resign.

Mr. Paul, said last night he had "no intentions at the moment" of resigning, but declined comment on published reports that he might take that step as soon as Treasury Secretary Morgenthau returns to the capital.

Mr. Paul was represented as having decided to quit because of differences between the Administration and Congress over taxes.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee, winding up work on new tax legislation, was cautioned that public indignation over tax refunds to corporations might "dwarf even the experience" after the last war.

The warning was contained in a letter Guy T. Helvering wrote Treasury Secretary Morgenthau as one of his last official acts as Internal Revenue Commissioner before becoming a Federal judge. Copies were distributed the committee.

Mr. Helvering cited unofficial reports that the refunds might run from $15,000,000,000 to $30,000,000,000 and said "it may not be unreasonable to think" that such rebates of previous collected taxes "will present a grave problem of national financing."

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee on Saturday cut in half a proposed $4-per-gallon boost in the federal liquor taxes, setting it at $8 a gallon, but voted to stiffen several other levies—including those on cigars and pari-mutuel betting—to pick up a net of $49,000,000 more from excise tax sources.

Other Recommendations

Out of Saturday's session came these recommendations:

1. A 100 per cent increase in the tax on cigars. The present rates, on a sliding scale, run from a tax of $2.80 per thousand for cigars sold at retail at two and one-half cents each, to $30 a thousand for those priced above 20 cents. The proposed rates would start at $5 and run up to a maximum of $40. Estimated additional revenue—$28,000,000.
2. A boost in the tax on pari-mutuel betting from 4 per cent—the previous tentative proposal—to 5 per cent. There is no federal tax at present. The estimated yield from such a tax is $27,500,000.
3. A 25 per cent levy on electric light bulbs and tubes—five times the present rate and 10 per cent above the previous tentative figures. Estimated yield—$10,000,000.
4. A 100 per cent boost in the tax on jewelry. The present rate is 10 per cent. The committee previously voted for 15 per cent and decided upon 20 per cent. Estimated revenue from the extra 5 per cent—$40,000,000.
5. A 25 per cent tax on domestic telegraph, radio and cable messages, as compared to the present 15 per cent rate and the tentatively-proposed 20 per cent rate. Added income—$18,000,000.

The committee also rescinded its previous decision to recommend repeal of the present tax on transportation of property, decided to call retention of the present rates, and voted to include parcel post. The action would save an estimated $189,000,000 from the present tax, and inclusion of parcel post would add another $4,500,000.

The Committee also voted to give blind persons an extra $500 exemption above the regular income tax exemptions. Representative Jere Cooper (D) of Tennessee explained the action was taken because the blind have added expenses, such as for special care. He estimated that it would mean a $500,000 reduction in revenue.

Is Insurance Commerce? Court, Congress May Race to Decide

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Testimony of Attorney-General Biddle before a Senate sub-committee last week on the Van Nuys-Bailey bill was a highlight in the current race between sponsors of the bill on the one hand and the Department of Justice on the other, with the fate of the fire insurance companies at stake.

The Van Nuys-Bailey bill would specifically exempt insurance companies from the Sherman Act. Or in other words it would give them statutory exemption from the anti-trust laws. More accurately it would retain for them an exemption from the anti-trust laws which they have always had since the laws were written and, in fact, since the definitive Supreme Court decision in Paul vs. Virginia (1869) which said flatly that insurance is not interstate commerce. This decision has stood and been followed by the courts now for 74 years, including the District Court in Atlanta which recently threw out an anti-trust case of the Anti-Trust Division of Justice against the fire companies.

Court Ignores Precedents

But the new Supreme Court, tossing the principle of "stare decisis" ("we move from precedent to precedent") out the window, has been ripping up the texture of Supreme Court decisions in many fields for generations back, notably in the field where patent rights had edged over into the anti-trust law jurisdiction and in the field where earlier courts had extended the right of State employees to exemption from federal income tax. Most of these changes in interpretation have served to increase the power of the Federal Government.

The Van Nuys-Bailey bill (S. 1362) is therefore intended to forestall a similar reversal of Paul vs. Virginia, which is now imminently threatened and eagerly hoped for by the Department of Justice. In a case in the Federal District Court in Atlanta this year against the South-Eastern Underwriters' Association (SEUA) involving 198 fire companies and related defendants, the Judge threw the case out on the specific grounds that Paul vs. Virginia deprived him of jurisdiction. The Justice Department promptly appealed the case to the Supreme Court and last week the Supreme Court agreed to review it. So friends of the insurance companies are trying to push S. 1362 through Congress before the Supreme Court can reverse Paul vs. Virginia.

The case has its irohic aspects. Anti-Trust was rudely blocked a year ago under Thurman Arnold in its career of anti-trust cases against leading corporations now up to their ears in war work, and was rather pressed for good newsworthy cases to keep its staff busy and its name in the papers.

How the Trouble Began

The state insurance superintendent of Missouri had a run-in with some of the companies and called in Anti-Trust on the case. Anti-Trust began hearings, but apparently decided to sidetrack the usual Congressional hearings by taking a test case straight to Federal Court. With a nation-wide choice of venues it is supposed to have chosen Atlanta as the home of the SEUA, an organization unrelenting in the enforcement of the rules and rates of the fire companies.

Judge Anderson, however, said that the Supreme Court had "unequivocally and unambiguously" held that insurance was not commerce. He said that "If there is to be any overruling of the long line of clear and thoughtfully considered decisions of the Supreme Court, acquiesced in for 75 years by Congress and administrative agencies, it will have to be done by the Supreme Court itself or by Congress."

The Attorney General's testimony last week on S.1362 had two odd points about it. For one thing, despite the fact that the bill would merely maintain the status quo, he said. that " . . . it would establish a dangerous precedent under which other groups of special interests might apply for and receive immunity from the anti-trust laws; thus, by attrition, whittling away the gains made toward preserving and strengthening the American system of free enterprise."

And in addition he said that he was not advocating Federal regulation of the insurance companies and did not intend to advocate it.

These statments sound like jokes. There is some doubt that S.1362 can pass Congress. In addition to the opposition of the Justice Department, some observers feel it may incur opposition from higher up. The Democratic platform of 1940 recommended "strict supervision of all forms of the insurance business by the several States for the protection of policyholders and the public," but in 1932 the same party's platform promised such things as " . . . a saving of not less than 25 per cent in the cost of the Federal Government . . . a Federal budget annually balanced . . . (and) a sound currency to be preserved at all hazards. . . ."

Attacks Rate Fixing Methods

Gist of the Atlanta attack on the fire companies lay in their method of determining rates. The rates are made by central bureaus or co-operating agencies of the companies so that they will be uniform, and then these rates are approved by the States. Yet this system of rating organizations subject to State check has been worked out over the years on a sound economic principle, also used in many cases by the life insurance companies. Unrestrained competition in insurance rates is not so good as in selling merchandise. The shoe buyer may benefit even if the manufacturer goes broke, for he already has his shoes. Not so the policy-holder, for the company, if rates are too low may go broke before his policy expires, Hence the rates sometimes need to be kept up to safe levels by agreement.

However, Justice's attack cannot be considered a mere wrecking expedition. Many of the fire companies seem to be encrusted with bureaucracy and outmoded, high-cost operating methods of questionable value.

These are reflected in rates, and it is on the rates that Justice levelled its principal attack. Current fire premium rates are from 2½ to 3 times the amount paid out in losses; or in other words, of each dollar the companies take in, only about 35 to 40 cents are paid in losses and the other 60 to 65 cents go for agents' premiums, operating costs, and profits.

The insurance companies point out that in the last 30 years the average premium has dropped from about $1.20 per thousand to around 65 cents; but this has been far more than offset by modern fireproof construction which has brought the corresponding "burning loss" down from 78 cents to round 26 cents. The still-existent high spread may be one of the reasons for the heavy inroads which the mutual fire companies have made into the business of the stock companies in recent years, and which continues despite reduction in the mutual dividends.

Poor Public Relations Policies

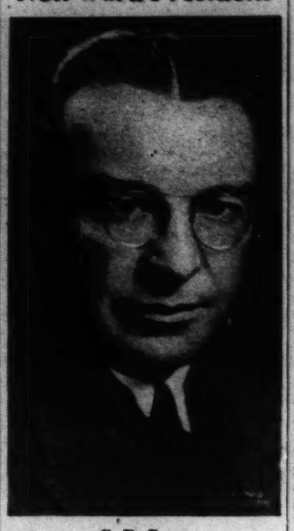
A part of the failure of rates to come down appears to be stickiness, inefficiency, and slowness of the rating organizations in making the rates more responsive to conditions. Reductions in fire rates in recent years have not kept pace with reduced loss ratios due to better construction and better fire departments, and they have failed particularly to keep pace with the improvement in cities which have made the best records in fire loss prevention.

Failure to cut operating costs is another reason why the companies have not further cut their premium charges. They maintain a confusing proliferation of bureaus. They also employ a host of part-time agents. And the system of fire company "fleets" and super-fleets, originally set up to parcel out risks, seems to encourage duplication of agency and central office staffs.

These criticisms may be unfair and there may be adequate answers to them, but they are not forthcoming from the fire insurance companies, whose ostrich-like public relations policies seem to have suffered a case of arrested development about the time of William McKinley. They will not talk.

Since public relations policies cannot be improvised, and since good public relations in any particular year are made only by foresighted public relations policies followed several years earlier, it looks as though the fire companies, in case the Van Nuys-Bailey bill fails to beat the Supreme Court to the punch, are in for double trouble in the not distant future.

New Ward President



C. D. Ryan

Elected president of Montgomery Ward & Co., succeeding Sewell Avery, who will remain as chairman of the board and chief executive officer. Mr. Ryan has been vice-president and a director of the company.

Three War Agencies Ask Suspension Of Freight Rate Rises

WASHINGTON (AP)— Chiefs of three war agencies have asked continued suspension after Jan. 1, of proposed freight rate increases which would add more than $300,000,000 annually to railroad revenues.

Joining in the request were Fred M. Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization; Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator and Chester M. Bowles, Acting Price Administrator.

Their request was in return to an I. C. C. order of Oct. 7 which called upon the railroads and other interested parties to show cause why the suspension, first ordered on May 15, should not be continued until July 1, 1944. The proposed freight rate increase would average 4.7 per cent.

The joint statement declared that a rate increase would be inflationary, and would be "a deterrent" upon desired increases in farm production. It also contended the railroads are enjoying an "unsually favorable financial position."

'When Issued' Trade Curbs Tightened

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange has tightened restrictions governing trading in securities before they are issued by advising members to require, wherever possible, that 40 per cent margin be provided for ordinary transactions.

Heretofore members have accepted unmargined orders for such securities because payment ordinarily would not be required until certificates are ready for delivery.

Brewster Convinced Aeronautics Must Be an Instrument of National Policy

WASHINGTON (AP)—Convinced that the United States should exert aerial might in peace as well as war, Senator Ralph Brewster (R) of Maine has advised that "aeronautics must inevitably be an instrument of national policy."

Reporting to the Truman Committee on a recent inspection tour with four other senators to world battlefronts, Senator Brewster added:

"If America is to maintain an interest in the affairs of the world, America must be able in the fields of communications and transportation to sit at least as an equal at the table of the nations.

"Every day of delay in approaching this problem increases the hazards that American interests will suffer in the years that are to come."

Admittedly impressed by covering a thousand miles between breakfast and lunch and by roaring over a 45,000-mile route in nine days' flying time, Senator Brewster declared the plane was as significant in commerce as in battle.

"Every lesson of every war theater where he visited brings home the profound fact that no nation will ever again dare to array itself against the world without adequate aerial preparation," he said.

"The world has long recognized the intimate connection between sea power and the merchant marine. The relationship is far more intimate between military and commercial aviation. The production facilities are far more readily convertible than in the case of marine construction and the speed of the transition corresponds to the speed of the plane.

"The bomber plants of today are the transport plane plants of tomorrow—and the reverse will also be the case. Americans must realize the implications of these lessons before it is too late."

In the same connection, Senator Brewster renewed demands previously voiced by the whole traveling delegation that the United States make certain of postwara rights to air fields built with American money during the war in foreign lands.

N. A. M. Convention In N. Y. Next Month

NEW YORK (AP)—Frederick C. Crawford, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, said "American industry is determined to get ready to solve the (postwar) problems," in announcing plans for N. A. M.'s 48th annual convention here, Dec. 8, 9, and 10.

Mr. Crawford said the convention, the second War Congress of American Industry, was dedicated to the theme "production for victory and postwar jobs" because association members were "determined that when our fighting men return, they'll be able to take their rightful places at productive jobs."

Mr. Crawford listed among convention speakers: WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson; ODT Director Joseph D. Eastman; Wilfred Sykes, president of the Inland Steel Co., Chicago, and Tom M. Gridler, chairman of Republic Steel Corp.

Hudson Motor Car Dividend

DETROIT (AP)—The Hudson Motor Car Co. declared what it termed a regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents a share payable Dec. 1 to stockholders of record Nov. 16. On Sept. 1, 1943, Hudson paid its first dividend in six years, a distribution of 10 cents a share.

House Group Asks Help For Print Output

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Boren (D-Okla.) of the House newsprint investigating committee has appealed to President Roosevelt to require Government agencies to co-operate with his committee in meeting and solving the newsprint shortage, which he asserted is growing worse so rapidly "as to threaten continuation of a free press."

"The co-operation received by this committee from the various agencies of Government under the executive department has not been all that might have been expected," Mr. Boren wrote the President. "While the War Manpower Commission has declared wood cutting an essential industry, selective service has given but little aid through the extension of proper deferments to woodcutters."

Some branches of the War Production Board have co-operated fully while others have failed to give any assistance in increasing newsprint and paper supplies through reconversion and use of waste paper in manufacturing processes, Boren complained.

Saying his committee had made thorough investigations in the United States and Canada, Mr. Boren asserted, "the only element in paper production found to be lacking is the manpower in the woods to cut the pulp-wood."

He said the committee suggested the following steps:

That selective service give greater consideration to deferment of skilled woodsmen.

That WMC provide for the return and reassignment to forests of wood cutters now working in less essential occupation.

The use of prisoners of war in pulp-wood production where possible. Furloughing from military service of a sufficient number of woodsmen to guarantee necessary pulpwood production.

Use of the President's office in obtaining from Canada co-operation in increasing pulp-wood and paper production in that country.

A national appeal to American farmers to supply as much pulpwood as possible from their own wood lots and to devote as much of their time as they can to the cutting of wood in near-by forests.

A nation-wide campaign emphasizing the need for paper conservation.

Expansion of the present paper salvage campaign, encouragement of American paper production and more reconversion and use of waste paper in manufacturing newsprint.

NEW YORK (AP)—Editor & Publisher, newspaper trade magazine, said after a survey of 25 cities that voluntary rationing of newspaper advertising space was indicated by the first of the year.

Such restriction would be a direct result of limitations on use of newsprint paper, imposed by the War Production Board because Canadian newsprint mills, lacking manpower, are unable to meet United States paper requirements.

"In general, the nation's newspapers have been able to effect the necessary savings in newsprint by tightening the editorial matter, reducing white space, classified type size and the number of nonessential headings, requesting and getting optional insertion dates on national and retail advertising and placing a maximum total on certain types of advertising, such as for used cars," Editor & Publisher said.

NEW YORK (AP)—Walter M. Dear, chairman of the Newspaper Pulpwood Committee, said production of pulpwood—from which paper and paper products are made—must be increased during the rest of the year if the 13,000,000-cord goal set by the War Production Board is to be reached.

Mr. Dear said in a statement monthly deliveries of pulpwood to mills must be stepped up 8 per cent above the monthly average of the first nine months if the WBP requirement is to be met. For the nine months pulpwood receipts by mills were estimated at 9,567,000 cords.

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November 1, 1943

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color. Poems, Party

A Monday Page

Riki—A Terrier of Bruges

By Ivy Scott Rogers

Riki was born in Belgium, in the old-world city of Bruges. He was a large, rough-haired terrier, with a black and tan coat that sadly needed brushing. For the first few months of his life he wandered through the cobbled streets picking up a precarious living, and sleeping at nights in any kind of shelter he could find. Then one night an old man pushing a handcart from the Grande Place to his tiny room in a narrow street took pity on the lonely waif, and looking down into the dog's wistful brown eyes, he said: "Come along with me, little fellow, I think I can find you a bone."

Now "bone" was one of the few words that Riki understood, and he needed no further encouragement to accompany the old man home.

Having put his handcart away, old Jean Latour went to his cupboard and found some food for the dog. There was not much in the room, for Jean was very poor, but what he had he gladly shared with Riki. That night the dog slept on a pile of sacks in a corner of the room. He had found a home.

Early next morning, Jean set out for the Grande Place, with Riki trotting alongside. How wonderful it was to have a master! Old Jean was no less happy, for he, too, had been lonely and led a precarious existence, selling postcards and souvenirs to visitors who came to sit beside the shaded canals and muse on the historic past of the ancient city.

Reaching his corner near the famous belfry, Jean began to set out his wares while Riki watched, wishing in his grateful heart that he could do something to help his new-found friend. Passers-by stopped to pat the dog's fine head, and Riki responded with low whoofs of pleasure and an eagerly wagging tail. Soon he learnt to understand that the clinking of money meant something good for old Jean, and when coins rattled on the stall Riki sat up and begged, so that a customer often turned back to buy some little extra thing because of the dog's obvious pleasure.

A Treat for Riki

Jean grew very fond of the dog, and often he denied himself in order to give Riki a special treat for his supper. A brush and comb were bought, and soon Riki's coat became smooth and glossy.

Thanks to Riki's wholehearted help, life grew considerably easier for Jean Latour. He bought a warm rug to cover his bare floor, and Riki's sacks were replaced by a warm bed. These were happy days for Jean and Riki.

In time, the handcart was replaced by a gay little cart to which Riki was harnessed. How proudly he pulled the cart along each morning, and how eagerly he took it home at night! So proud and so important Riki looked between the shafts, that he became one of the sights of the Market Square and visitors would ask permission to photograph him and gave Jean a small sum for the privilege.

No longer did Jean have to count his money and wonder just how much he dared to spend on the bare necessaries of life. His profits increased so that each week he added to his savings. He even began to dream of a time when he might retire to a small cottage where he could spend the remainder of his days with the faithful Riki.

Enthusiastically Riki threw himself into the task of helping his master. If anyone turned from the stall without buying something, Riki gave a low whoof and sat up and begged so attractively that invariably a purchase was made.

One morning something dropped almost at Riki's feet. He sniffed it curiously and, gripping it gently in his jaws, he pushed his nose against Jean's leg to attract his attention, and held up his trophy. It was a leather wallet bulging with notes, and upon examination Jean found a card inside bearing the name and address of a man well known in Bruges as an art patron. Jean knew Pierre le Foy by sight, but though the old man gazed searchingly into the mass of people thronging the Grande Place, he could not see the owner of the wallet.

A Cottage for Two

At the end of the day, having put his cart away, Jean set out for the old gabled house on the outskirts of the city where he knew Pierre le Foy lived. It was a long walk but at length they reached the iron gateway leading into le Foy's estate. Soon Jean and Riki stood in the presence of the art patron, a tall kindly man who listened attentively to the story of Riki's find. So interested was he in the old man and his dog that le Foy encouraged Jean to talk of his life with Riki, and how the coming of the dog had changed things.

At the end of the story, le Foy said "How would you like to live in a cottage—you and Riki? There is a cottage down by the canal that is empty now and I have been looking for just such an honest man as you to live in it and keep an eye on things for me, and it would be good to have a faithful watchdog like Riki on the place."

For a few minutes there was silence, for the old man was too overcome to answer. Then he said hesitatingly: "But do you think I could be of use to you? I am not young now."

"I am quite sure you would please me, my friend," said the art patron gently. "We will consider the post is filled."

A month later Jean Latour stood pensively in the doorway of a charming little cottage. Stooping down he patted the dog's head and gazed tenderly into the uplifted face of his comrade. "Life is good, my Riki," he said huskily, and Riki wagged his tail in complete agreement. Then, dropping down at his master's feet, he laid his head on his paws and gave a deep sigh of contentment. Life was good.

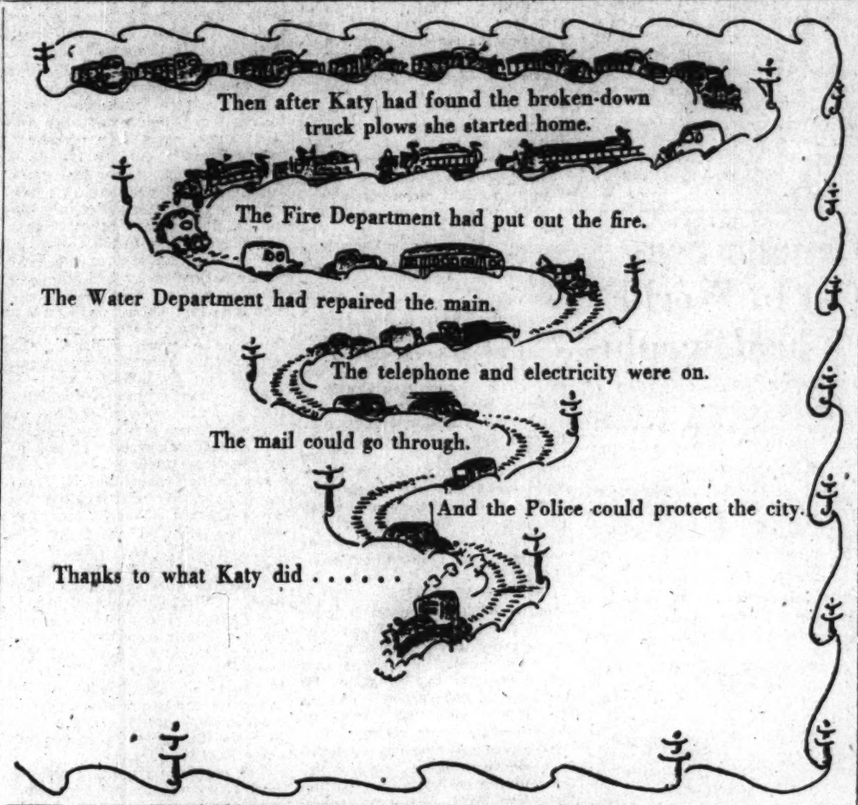
And you will be happy to know that this tale of Riki and his master is a true story, and that in befriending the stray terrier, old Jean really found a faithful and helpful partner.

Katy and the Big Snow

By Virginia Lee Burton
Author of "The Little House," "Mike Mulligan and His Steam Shovel," etc.

[Chapter Six (Be sure to watch for Katy next Monday)]

This is the city of Geoppolis when Katy had plowed it out after the Big Snow.


Then after Katy had found the broken-down truck plows she started home.
The Fire Department had put out the fire.
The Water Department had repaired the main.
The telephone and electricity were on.
The mail could go through.
And the Police could protect the city.
Thanks to what Katy did . . . . . .

Frogs' Concert

Every evening at early dusk,
I watch the frogs
hopping to the little pond.
Down the lane and across the fields
they come for their evening concert.
Big fat bullfrogs and little green-speckled ones
that look like rocks by the brook—hurry
as though they were late. . . .
Perhaps their leader is already there.

ELEANOR ALLEN

Porcupine and Meadow Mouse

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew
Authors of "Flat Tail," "Each in His Way," etc.

In a dark hole, under the roots of a forest tree, lived a lonely old porcupine. He was a queer-looking fellow for, instead of having a coat of fur as other creatures had, his body was covered with long, sharp quills clear to the tip of his tail. And when he was angry these quills bristled up all over him, so stiff and straight that they made him look like a huge cocklebur.

The other forest creatures thought him a clumsy, awkward fellow, as he went shuffling about on his short, stumpy legs. Most of them shunned him because they were afraid of getting stuck by his sharp quills. And so the old porcupine led a lonely life.

Porky Shows His Quills

One autumn day, when he was wandering aimlessly about the forest, feeling even lonelier than usual, a little meadow mouse called out to him from its hiding place in a tuft of dead grass. "Make your quills bristle up, Old Porcupine, won't you please?" it said. "I like to see you do that."

The old porcupine was pleased that anyone admired his quills, even though it was only a tiny mouse. "Where are you, Little Meadow Mouse?" he asked. "I don't see you anywhere."

"I'm right here," the meadow mouse told him, jumping out from its shelter in the grass. "I was hiding from weasels and foxes and hawks and things. Make your quills bristle, Old Porcupine. Please do."

"Very well," said the porcupine. And, bracing himself with his stump legs and lowering his head, he suddenly began to swell. The quills rose up all over him like big black thorns, and he thrashed the air with his tail. He looked so fierce and dangerous that the little meadow mouse could not hold back a squeak of alarm, and jumped quickly for its shelter.

Good Friends

"Did I frighten you?" asked the amused old porcupine when the meadow mouse had come out again. "You needn't be afraid, Little Mouse, for you and I are friends But that's the way I do when unfriendly creatures bother me. I thrash them with my tail, and fill them so full of quills that they never come bothering me a second time."

"It's a good way," the meadow mouse said. "I wish I had quills."

"They are useful things to have," the porcupine told him. "I couldn't get along without my quills. When I am at home, I sleep with my back close against my doorway, so that if any prowlers try to get in they will find my quills waiting for them."

"Make them bristle again, Old Porcupine," coaxed the little mouse.

"Not today," the old porcupine told him. "But I shall be passing this way again and shall see you often. You and I will be good friends, Little Meadow Mouse, and so we shall not be lonely through the long winter days that will soon be here."

(Watch for a story of birds at the pond Monday after next.)

Drawn by Elsa Bostelmann for The Christian Science Monitor

Little Airplane and the P-38

Once upon a time there was a little airplane. He was a little trainer airplane. He had two wings. He liked to fly up in the sky. He liked to fly when the sky was blue. He liked to fly when there were clouds. When it was raining, he liked to fly. He was a happy little airplane.

The flyers liked to fly the little airplane. They liked to do the loop-the-loop. They liked to dive and climb. They learned to fly in the little airplane. Then they went to fly the big airplanes. They liked the little airplane.

Eager to Grow Up

Little Airplane said, "Mmmmmmmmmm, I like to fly. I like to fly." One day P-38 came to the field where Little Airplane lived. He flew very high and very fast.

Little Airplane said, "Oh my! How I wish I could be a P-38. I would like to climb very high and dive very fast. When I grow up, I want to be a P-38. Oh, how I wish I would hurry and grow up."

One day Little Airplane said to the red airplane, "When I grow up, I'm going to be a P-38."

The red airplane said, "I don't think you would ever be a P-38. Trainer planes can't turn into P-38's."

"Oh, yes, they can," said Little Airplane, "when I grow up I'm going to be a P-38."

"You just wait till the B-19 comes," said the little red plane, "he'll tell you that you will never be a P-38."

"All right," said Little Airplane, "I'll wait. I'll ask the B-19. He will tell me when I shall grow up to be a P-38."

Little Airplane worked very hard every day.

He said, "I wonder when I shall be a P-38. Maybe if I drink all my gasoline and keep my engine clean and oiled, I will grow faster."

So every day Little Airplane was careful about the gasoline. Every day the mechanics oiled the engine and kept it clean. Little Airplane worked very hard teaching the aviators to fly.

The B-19 Comes

But still he didn't grow.

"Oh my!" he thought, "it takes a long time to grow up."

One day the little red airplane said, "Tomorrow the B-19 will come."

"Oh my! Oh my!" said Little Airplane, "I am so happy. Now I can ask him when I shall be a P-38." Little Airplane was so happy that he looped-the-loop three times. He climbed very high and dived very fast. He tried to make a noise like a P-38.

Next day the little red plane and Little Airplane were out on the field waiting for the B-19. Soon they heard a noise.

"Mmmmmmm," it went.

"Here comes the B-19!" shouted Little Airplane.

The B-19 landed near him. He was very, very big. Little Airplane was almost afraid of him.

"Good morning, B-19," said Little Airplane, politely.

"Good morning," said the B-19.

"Oh, Mr. B-19," said the Little Airplane. "Please tell me when I shall grow up to be a P-38." B-19 looked at him "You will never be a P-38," he said.

Trainers Must Work

"Never?" said Little Airplane. "Oh my! I wanted to be a P-38. I won't fly any more. I won't take fliers up to teach them to fly any more. I won't do loop-the-loop or dive or climb. I'm going off in the corner of the hangar and just pout."

B-19 said, "That's no way for an airplane to act. An airplane is supposed to work. That's what it is built for. Just think if all the trainers stopped working, what would happen then? Nobody would learn how to fly, Little Airplane. Then nobody could fly big airplanes. There would be nobody to fly me. There would be nobody to carry on the very important work they have given us to do to help our country. It would be very bad if all the trainer airplanes stopped working."

He said, "I didn't think about that. I guess I will go on working. Maybe if the pilots learn how to fly me, they can fly the P-38 better. Maybe they will fly me fast and climb very high. So I guess I will go on working after all."

Compensation

'Tis only when
The nights are cold,
That maple leaves
Can turn to gold!
That earth can don
Her ermine gown,
And fir trees wear
A snowy crown.

ALFRED I. TOOKE

Rain Needles

Rain needles, tall and slender,
were busily knitting today
in a meadow, brown and stubbled,
purling the wisps of hay
into a soft warm cover
and binding the coverlet edge
with wool, where the sheep had left it
clinging to hawthorne hedge.

OLIVE CARLETON MORROW

Invitation to Jack Horner's Party

Dear Girls and Boys,

We are going to have a Jack Horner Party on the page For Children every month this year, and we invite you all to send in stories you write and pictures you draw yourselves.

The children who send the best stories or pictures each month will pull plums from the pie—that is we shall send them each a lovely book chosen especially for them.

Be sure to get Mother—or some other grownup—to sign your stories and drawings, telling us your age and whether the paper is your own unaided work. If you want your papers returned, you must enclose stamped addressed envelopes, and remember that the judge's decision is final.

Address your papers to
Jack Horner's Party
Junior Department
The Christian Science Monitor
One Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Looking forward to lots of fun for all of us.
Your playmate,
Jack Horner

R.S.V.P.

NOW READY!

1943-'44 CHILDREN'S BOOKLIST

This JR. REVIEWERS List of 300 titles is for children of all ages. *Each book has been tested by individual children or by school classes.* Endorsed by leading libraries and schools.

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CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

Land Sees Increased Efforts Needed to Maintain Ship Quota

By the Associated Press

American shipyards Sunday added new tonnage to the U. S. naval and cargo-carrying fleets as Rear Admiral Emory S. Land (Ret), Maritime Commission Chairman, told Groton, Conn., shipworkers that "to offset decreased manpower, 20 per cent more production was needed from every worker."

At the Electric Boat Company yards, where Admiral Land spoke, the Submarine Sealion was launched.

The late Gen. William Mitchell, pioneer army Air force leader, was honored at the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company yards, Kearny, N. J., where a troopship bearing his name was launched.

The Swearer and the Stern became the 25th and 26th destroyer escorts to be named at Federal's Newark, N. J., yards. The sub-killers were named for Lieut. Walter John Swearer, of Brooklyn, and Ensign Charles Mann Stern, Jr., of Albany, N. Y., both of whom were lost in action in the present war.

A Navy cargo ship, the Mira, went down the ways at the Pan Jersey Shipbuilding Corporation, Camden, N. J.

The Destroyer Irwin, named for the late Rear Admiral Noble Edward Irwin, was launched in the San Pedro, Calif., yards of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, while the Tanker William H. Carruth was launched by the California Shipbuilding Corporation in Wilmington, Calif. It was named for the late Vice-President of the University of Kansas.

At Baltimore the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard claimed a new East Coast record for monthly production with the launching of its 20th Liberty Ship in October, the 233d in the yard's wartime program. The new cargo carrier was the Samuel M. Ralston, honoring a late Senator from Indiana.

Other East Coast Liberty Ship launchings included: The Harvey Cushing, named for the late Boston Surgeon, at the St. Johns River Shipbuilding Company, Jacksonville, Fla., and the Jeremiah Chaplin, honoring the founder of Colby College, at the New England Shipbuilding Corporation, South Portland, Me.

Eisenhower Hinted As Next Chief of Staff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—The Army and Navy Journal said Oct. 30 that Army circles are confident Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower will be selected by President Roosevelt to "direct the office of Chief of Staff of the Army" if Gen. George C. Marshall should be appointed Supreme Commander of Anglo-American forces.

Referring to General Eisenhower's "deft handling" of difficult military and political problems in the North African campaign and the planning of the Sicilian and Italian campaigns, the unofficial service publication commented:

"All these monumental tasks were done to the satisfaction of the President, Prime Minister Churchill, and General Marshall.

"When the Italian campaign is approaching an end, it is expected he (Eisenhower) will be brought to Washington. Who will succeed him as Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean area is not known, but it would seem to be logical that his deputy for ground operations, Sir Harold Alexander, will do so, and in that capacity the latter will be under the command of General Marshall."

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Lancashire

Bolton: Victoria Hall, Knowsley Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 20.
Manchester (Second Church): Palatine Picture Theater, Withington, 3 p. m., Dec. 5.

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver (auspices Churches and Society): Capitol Theater, Granville Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 7.

United States

Alabama

Montgomery: Montgomery City Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.

Arkansas

El Dorado: Y. W. C. A. Auditorium, Peach Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.
Hot Springs: Hot Springs High School, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 7.
Little Rock: Robinson Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.

California

Alameda: Church Edifice, Central Avenue and Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.
Bakersfield: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.
Downey: First Presbyterian Church, North Downey Avenue at Seventh Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 7.
La Habra: Washington Grammar School, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.
Los Angeles (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4200 South Flower Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.
Los Angeles (Twenty-first Church): Church Edifice, 11145 Morrison Street North Hollywood, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.
Los Angeles (Twenty-sixth Church): Edifice, Maplewood and North Saint Andrews Place, 3 p. m., Nov. 7.
Los Angeles (auspices Twenty-ninth Church, Colored): First Church of Christ, Scientist, 1366 South Alvarado, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.
Los Angeles (auspices Thirty-second Church): Twenty-sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 470 North Saint Andrews Place, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.
Los Angeles (Thirty-sixth Church): Church Auditorium, 3948 Laurel Grove Avenue, Studio City, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.
Marin City (auspices Society, Belvedere): Marin City's Council Room, Community Center, 3 p. m., Nov. 7.
Montebello: Church Edifice, 149 South Park Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.
Oakland (Third Church): Church Edifice, Fruitvale Avenue and Seventeenth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.
Oakland (Sixth Church): Oakland Auditorium Theater, Twelfth and Fallon Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.
Palo Alto: Church Auditorium, 661 Bryant Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.
Salinas: Woman's Club, 8 p. m., Nov. 12. (Note change of hour.)
Taft: Church Edifice, 615 Kern Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.
Visalia: Montgomery Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 7.
Yuba City: Yuba City Women's Club, 3 p. m., Nov. 7.

Colorado

Fort Collins: Junior High School, 417 South Meldrum Street, 8 p. m., November 7.
Greeley: Greeley High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., November 7.

Connecticut

Ansonia: First Congregational Church, 8:15 p. m., November 12.
Danbury: Masonic Temple, 341 Main Street, 8 p. m., November 8.

District of Columbia

Washington (auspices Fifth Church): Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 3505 Sixteenth Street, N. W., 8 p. m., November 8.

Georgia

Macon: Church Edifice, Georgia Avenue and North Arlington Place, 8:15 p. m., November 12.

Idaho

Burley: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., November 11.
Caldwell: High School Auditorium, Twelfth and Dearborn, 8 p. m., November 12.
Twin Falls: Bickel Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., November 9.

Illinois

Benton: Webster School, 203 East Webster Avenue, 3 p. m., November 7.
Blue Island: Blue Island Masonic Temple Auditorium, 12757 South Western Avenue, 8 p. m., November 12.
Chicago (Third Church): Church Edifice, Leavitt Street at Washington Boulevard, 8 p. m., November 8.
Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Auditorium, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., November 12.
Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Auditorium, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., November 11.
Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Assembly Hall, Fourteenth Floor, 32 West Randolph Street, 12 m., November 12.
Dixon: Loveland Community House, 113 Second Street, 8 p. m., November 9.
Peoria (First Church): Church Auditorium, 1001 Hamilton Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., November 12.
Riverside: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., November 7.

Indiana

Fort Wayne: Palace Theater, 8:15 p. m., November 11.
Hobart: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., November 13.

Louisiana

Lake Charles: Church Edifice, Ford and Kirby Streets, 8 p. m., November 8.
Radiocast Station KPLC, 1490 kilocycles, New Orleans (joint lecture): Jerusalem Temple, 8 p. m., November 9.

Maryland

Baltimore (Third Church): Ford's Theater, Fayette Street at Eutaw, 12:10 p. m., November 11.
Cumberland: Church Edifice, Washington Street and Prospect Square, 8:15 p. m., November 9.

Massachusetts

Boston Series (auspices The Mother Church):
West Roxbury: The West Roxbury Methodist Church (Daniel Dorchester Memorial) of Boston, Park Street and March Avenue, 8 p. m., November 1.
Brookline: St. Mark's Methodist Church, Vernon and Park Streets, 8 p. m., November 2.
Wakefield: First Congregational Church, Church Street and Lake Avenue, 8 p. m., November 4.
Stoughton: The Universalist Church, Stoughton Square, 3:30 p. m., November 7.

Michigan

Detroit (First Church): Church Edifice, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., November 12.
Plymouth: Plymouth High School Auditorium, 4 p. m., November 7.
Sturgis: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., November 7.

Mississippi

McComb: State Theater, 3 p. m., Nov. 7.

Missouri

Columbia: Tiger Hotel Ballroom, 3 p. m., Nov. 7.
Kansas City (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 400 West Sixty-seventh Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.
Kansas City (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 604 West Forty-seventh Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.
Mexico: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.
Moberly: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.
St. Joseph: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.

Nevada

Reno: Church Edifice, 501 Riverside Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.

New Jersey

Bergenfield (auspices First Church, Dumont): Bergenfield High School, Washington and Clinton Avenues, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 9.
Burlington: Wilbur Watts High School, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 7.
Montclair: Church Edifice, 8 Hillside Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 9.
Morristown: Morristown High School, Early Street and Atno Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 7.
Palmyra (auspices First Church, Riverton): Broadway Palace Theater, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 7.

New York

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.
St. Albans: Church Edifice, 138-21 Suffolk Drive, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 8.

North Carolina

Charlotte: Alexander Graham High Echool Auditorium, East Morehead Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.

Ohio

Cincinnati (Society): Taft Auditorium, Fifth and Sycamore Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 9.
Cleveland (Churches of Greater Cleveland): Music Hall, Public Auditorium, 12 m., Nov. 10.
Dayton (First Church): Memorial Hall, First and St. Clair Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 11.

Oklahoma

Enid: Education Building, 528 South Independence, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 12.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.
Philadelphia (Third Church): Ballroom, Bellevue Stratford Hotel, Broad and Walnut Streets, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 7.
Philadelphia (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5843 Hoffman Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 11.
Pittsburgh (First Church): The Nixon Theater, 425 Sixth Avenue, 12:10 p. m., Nov. 10.
York: William Penn Senior High School, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 12.

Texas

Houston (Second Church): James S. Hogg Junior High School, Oakridge and Pineridge Streets, 8 p. m., November 8.
Mission: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., November 7.
Port Arthur: Fire Department Club, 1924 Lakeshore Drive, 8 p. m., November 9.

Utah

Provo: Church Edifice, 105 East First North Street, 8 p. m., November 9.

Virginia

Richmond: Church Edifice, 2201 Monument Avenue, 8:15 p. m., November 11.

Washington

Spokane (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., November 8.
Walla Walla: Church Edifice, Howard and Newell Streets, 8:15 p. m., November 11.

Wisconsin

Waukesha: Congregational Church, East Avenue and Broadway, 8:15 p. m., November 7.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, on Nov. 7, 21; Dec. 5, 19.
Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Nov. 28; Jan. 23.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Dec. 26; Feb. 27.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Nov. 7, 21; Dec. 5, 19.
Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Nov. 28; Dec. 26.

New York

New York City—Thirteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Nov. 7, 21.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1430kc, on Nov. 7, 21; Dec. 5, 19.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Nov. 7, 21; Dec. 5, 19.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KPOS, 1230kc, on Nov. 7, 21; Dec. 5, 19.
San Diego—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m.; KFMB, 1450kc, on Nov. 28; Dec. 26.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Nov. 7, Dec. 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Nov. 7, 21; Dec. 5, 19.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CKY, 990kc, Nov. 14.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc., on Nov. 14, 28; Dec. 12, 26.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on Nov. 21; Dec. 19.

Several Interesting Games On N. E. Schedule Saturday

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Columbia at Dartmouth, Brown at Yale, and Temple at Holy Cross will top the college football program for New England teams this Saturday, with some of the elevens due to present slightly revised line-ups due to graduations in the Naval programs.

Here in Boston Harvard has the stage to itself as it returns to action against Camp Edwards at Brighton Saturday, and Boston College will take part in the only local game Sunday when it tries for No. 3 in a row against the Rome Air Service Command of Rome, N. Y., at Fenway Park.

Spotlight in New York

Nationally, of course, the spotlight will be focused on the Army-Notre Dame clash at Yankee Stadium in New York, with the South Benders favored to take the Cadets in stride in much the same fashion as they beat Navy last Saturday. Navy and Penn, which tied the Army 13-13, wage war in Philadelphia.

In two other games for New England teams Saturday, Tufts will go to Bates for a return game with the Bobcats, while Coast Guard will see what it can do with Worcester Polytechnic Institute at New London.

While the schedule is not too full, it does have its interesting features, not the least enjoyable of which will be the deceptive ball handling of B. C.'s talented Eddie Doherty at the local ball park.

Eagles Won Two

In two games now the Eagles have won twice, rolled up 79 points, held their opponents to a combined total of 12, and generally pleased offensively-minded grid fans. They should have no trouble with the Rome service team, an outfit that was bested yesterday by the strong Sampson Naval unit 48-7.

B. C. could have beaten Brooklyn by more than the 37-6 score yesterday, but according to Doherty the timing for the T formation was off. Limited to only one day of practice last week, the boys missed connections just enough to hamper their movements.

There is some clamor now, and if B. C. should win again by a big score next Sunday, there will be an even greater clamor for a late-season game with Holy Cross, but don't count too much on it. Offensively the Eagles are all right; defensively they have their weaknesses, and the bosses out at Newton know it. "We can score, in fact I'll guarantee we'll score on any club we play," said Coach Moody Sarno earlier this season. "The only thing that worries me is how many points the other clubs will score on us." With Holy Cross having the team it has this season, any matching of the Eagles and Crusaders might be disastrous.

T Was Story

Tufts was glad it had not shown any of its T formation plays to Coast Guard scouts when the Jumbos met Camp Edwards a week ago, for the T just about put the game on ice against the Guardsmen at Medford yesterday. Tufts only beat Camp Edwards 18-7, but had its troubles doing so, and the T would have been ideal for fooling the heavier soldier linesmen.

Having kept it more or less a secret, however, the Jumbos' switch to the T from their single wing against the sailors in the second period yesterday meant the ball game. Coach Lew Manly's charges scored once in each of the last three periods, and completely outplayed their rivals. In statistics, too, the Jumbos held a wide edge, rolling up 12 first downs to six for the New London boys, and outrushing them 247 yards to 77. The game was the last for Tufts' Tony De Teso, the small center who is dynamite to the opposition on defense. Tony leaves this week for Midshipmen's school.

Mild Upset

Holy Cross provided a mild upset by tacking a 14-7 defeat on Colgate, with Stan Koslowski catching two touchdown passes from Dick Nolan and Red McAfee. Brown, despite the fact it could not use Doc Savage, scored 21 points in the second period and seven in the final to defeat Princeton at Princeton. The Bruins deserve all the more credit when it is recalled that they had to come from behind and make up a 13-point deficit the Tigers had opened up in the first period. Final score was 28-20.

Don Kasprzak completed 11 out of 19 passes good for 161 yards to set up or score all three Dartmouth touchdowns as the Big Green downed Yale 20-6. It was the Indians' first game since losing Joe Andrejco, Ed Gustafson, and Broni Macys, and Coach Earl Brown was pleased with the result.

Camp Edwards lost another game, this time to Worcester Tech 21-6, and still has yet to beat a college eleven. It lost its opening game to Harvard 7-0 and hopes to even the score this Saturday. Harvard will be minus at least three regulars due to Navy graduations—Hibbard, Mallett, and Anderson.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—The United States Golf Association is initiating a move to have golf clubs provide employment that will help rehabilitate war veterans—and incidentally help the clubs, too . . . Employment seems to be what they can provide best, judging from the trouble some courses had keeping the fairways trimmed this summer . . . It's healthy outdoor work, and probably the hardest part of it is listening to members' alibis . . . After visiting around at last week's International League meeting, Manager Tommy Thomas of the Baltimore Orioles reported that money won't be any good in the player market this winter and most clubs won't even trade until about February . . . The majors were having their draft meeting in Chicago today and the trick was not to get good players but to get any who are sure to be around next summer.

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Gunder Haegg, like Paavo Nurmi, is going into the haberdashery business . . . That doesn't necessarily mean he's breaking off ties with the sports world.

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All four big radio networks will broadcast the Army-Notre Dame game Saturday—indicating that the manpower shortage is worse on the gridiron than in the broadcasting booth. New York's Metropolitan Hockey League will welcome the Naval Armed Guard Gunners of Brooklyn into the circuit this winter. They may need them for protection when those Curtis Bay, Md., Coast Guardsmen come to town—even though they're in a different circuit . . . Two of the best players in Saturday's Yale-Dartmouth game were Don Kasprzak, the Dartmouth passer and Ed Strype, Yale tackle, both of whom were at Columbia last year . . . No wonder Lou Little shakes his head.

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Proving that the Marines can do almost anything including rescuing the Army from Bertelli, Capt. Orien W. Todd, Jr., has been teaching his Marines in the Southwest Pacific to play British Rugby and the local fans to appreciate American baseball. . . . When he staged a game that drew 35,000 spectators, Captain Todd received a note from J. Taylor Spink of the Sporting News saying that club owners all over the country soon would be writing to ask how he did it. . . . Corp. Sam Nahem, who used to toil for the Cards and Phillies, has become a sports writer for the "Alertman" publication of the Eastern Antiaircraft Forces. . . . Capt. Elmer Salter, former Auburn U. tub thumper, has been appointed Army Air Forces WAC recruiting officer. . . . At least he won't have to explain what an athletic scholarship is worth.

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When Bill Cross, Oklahoma's business manager of athletics went to Dallas for the Okalohama-Texas game a few weeks ago, he found hotel accommodations so scarce that he slept in the bridal suite, with a lavender satin headboard behind him and lovebirds over his head. . . . Sounds as if the hotel manager was looking for a few free ducats.

Budge Beats Alloo

PAMPA, Texas, Nov. 1 (AP)—Lieut. Don Budge of the Lubbock Army Air Field yesterday trounced Lieut. Edward Alloo of the Pampa Air Field 6—2, 6—4 in an outdoor exhibition tennis match featuring a Panhandle wax rally seeking the enlistment of women in the Air Corps.

Big Six Conference

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 1 (AP) — Big Six Conference standings:

	W	L	T	Points For	Points Agst
Missouri	2	0	0	101	34
Oklahoma	2	0	0	53	7
Iowa State	2	1	0	47	33
Kansas	1	2	0	37	22
Nebraska	1	2	0	53	87
Kansas State	0	3	0	16	100

MENNEN
TALCUM FOR MEN

Safe by a Step

Associated Press

Penn Pass That Led to Army Tie

Catching a second-period pass in the end zone a split second before he went out of bounds, End Frank Quillen scored one of the two touchdowns that gave Penn a 13-13 tie with favored Army at Philadelphia last Saturday. Here he is taking the ball over his head as members of both teams string behind. The pass was thrown by left-handed Joe Kane (not shown).

Sammy Baugh Holds Flock Of Pro Marks

National Football League

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	T	Points For	Points Agst.
Washington	4	0	0	121	24
Phil-Pitt	3	2	0	114	117
New York	2	2	0	97	77
Brooklyn	0	6	0	31	172
Western Division					
Chicago Bears	5	0	1	184	98
Green Bay	4	1	1	153	102
Detroit	2	4	0	124	141
Chicago Cardinals	0	6	0	44	137

Results Oct. 31

Green Bay 35, New York 21.
Washington 48, Brooklyn 16.
Chicago Bears 35, Detroit 14.
Phil-Pitt 34, Chicago Cardinals 13.

Next Sunday's Games

Green Bay at Chicago Bears.
New York at Detroit.
Washington vs. Phil-Pitt at Philadelphia.
Chicago Cardinals at Brooklyn.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1 (AP)—Slingin' Sammy Baugh now holds seven all-time passing records in the National Football League and is hot on the trail of another. Sunday he leads the Washington Redskins against Phil-Pitt, which has one of the most porous pass-defenses in the circuit.

Draw your own conclusions.

If you tabulate Baugh's achievements since he turned pro seven years ago, you get these results: 598 completions out of 1,084 attempts for 7,436 yards and 70 touchdowns—a batch of five records when you count the number as well as the percentage of completions.

Hit 52 of 94

In four games this season he has hit 52 out of 94 passes for 811 yards and 14 touchdowns, which has helped him account for most of his new marks. If he twirls 11 more scoring passes in his remaining six games he will surpass Cecil Isbell's record of 24 for one season (1942).

Baugh established two single game records yesterday when Washington smashed Brooklyn 28-10. The 376 yards he gained on 16 connections in 28 pitches bettered Isbell's 333 in the Green Bay-Chicago Cardinal game last year. Baugh also shot six touchdown passes, beating the previous mark of five held jointly by Isbell (1942) and Ray Buivid of the Chicago Bears (1937).

Although Baugh will draw individual attention in his game Sunday, the main attraction on the program is Green Bay's engagement with the Bears at Wrigley Field. A loss for the Bears in this ripe rivalry would tie them with the Packers for the western division lead and might result in a play-off later to determine which team will meet the eastern division champion for the National title. The Packers and Bruins battled to a 21-21 tie in their first meeting of the season.

Highspots

New York is at Detroit and the Chicago Cardinals at Brooklyn for other Sunday contests.

Yesterday's highspots:

Bears 35, Detroit 14—Sid Luckman threw three touchdown passes to match Baugh's output of 14 for the season while big Gary Famiglietti plowed three and 31 yards for two more markers. . . .

Green Bay 35, New York 21—Don Hutson, taking the ball on a cutback, tossed the first touchdown pass (38 yards) of his career. . . . He caught seven of 15 passes completed, picking up two scores and 118 yards, and place-kicked five extra points. . . . The Packers had to score twice in the last five minutes to win. . . .

Phil-Pitt 34, Cardinals 13—Ben Kish ran back an intercepted pass 86 yards, Roy Zimmerman tossed 31 yards to Tony Bova and Jack Hinkle recovered a kick-off fumble in the end zone—all of which gave the Eagles three touchdowns in the first 10 minutes.

Cooper to Report

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Nov. 1 (AP)—Walker Cooper, catcher on the St. Louis Cardinal baseball team, will report for induction in the Army on Nov. 8, officials of his Jackson County draft board have said.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Marquette beat Detroit at football, 10-0.

Three Years Ago

Asa Bushnell who assigns officials for eastern football games, said an investigation showed no evidence that Coach Carl Snavely called signals in the Cornell game against Ohio State.

Maple Leafs Win Twice for Early Lead in League

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Ag.
Toronto	2	0	0	4	9	3
Detroit	1	0	0	2	8	3
Boston	0	0	1	1	2	2
Montreal	0	0	1	1	2	2
Chicago	0	1	0	0	1	4
New York	0	2	0	0	5	13

Results Oct. 30

Montreal 2, Boston 2.
Toronto 5, New York 2.

Results Oct. 31

Detroit 8, New York 3.
Toronto 4, Chicago 1.

By the Associated Press

Bowling over the New York Rangers and the Chicago Black Hawks over the week end, the Toronto Maple Leafs today were perched on top of the National Hockey League.

The Leafs trounced the Rangers, 5-to 2, Saturday night as the league opened and followed through yesterday with a 4-to-1 triumph over the Black Hawks. A sellout crowd of 17,214 watched in Chicago as the Leafs won on two goals by Mel Hill.

The champion Detroit Red Wings got off on the right foot by smearing the Rangers, 8 to 3, with Syd Howe and Mud Bruneteau each ramming the puck home twice.

The Boston Bruins, regarded as a pennant contender, played a 2-2 tie with the Montreal Canadiens in their first game.

Bruins' Offer Approved

The United States Treasury Department has approved the playing of the opening game of the Boston National Hockey League season for the Greater Boston Community Fund. The game which will be played on Nov. 16, will have Les Canadiens of Montreal as the Bruins' opponents. Seats will go on sale, Monday, Nov. 8 at the Boston Garden.

All receipts from the sale of tickets for the opening game will be received by the Community Fund. The Bruins management of the Boston Garden will donate the Garden. The game will be played during the drive to raise $7,500,000 for the Greater Boston United War Fund.

Tech Takes Trophy

After both had tied over the regulation number of dinghy races, M. I. T. defeated Harvard in a sail-off on the Charles River Basin yesterday to win the Irwin H. Schell Trophy. Final score: Tech 160, Harvard 157. Other colleges finished as follows: Coast Guard 140, Tufts 129, Yale 129, Northeastern 111, Holy Cross 99, Brown 68, and Williams 33.

Southern Conference

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 1 (AP)—Southern Conference football standings:

	W	L	Points For	Points Agst
Duke	2	0	75	7
South Carolina	1	0	33	0
Maryland	1	0	13	7
Wake Forest	3	1	123	31
V. M. I.	2	2	25	55
North Carolina	1	1	34	27
Richmond	1	1	27	61
Clemson	1	3	44	93
Davidson	0	1	0	13
North Carolina State	0	3	26	100

American Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 30

Cleveland 4, Buffalo 1.
Hershey 3, Providence 0.
Pittsburgh 1, Indianapolis 1.

Results Oct. 31

Buffalo 1, Providence 0.
Cleveland 5, Indianapolis 1.

Notre Dame-Army Headlines Week-End Football Program

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—Notre Dame vs. Army—regarded as the game of the year—headlines this week's college football program as the season swings into November, traditionally a month for upsets.

Although the unbeaten and untied Irish—proclaimed the best team in the country—will be minus Angelo Bertelli, their nifty forward passer, and the Cadets lost a degree of prestige in being tied by Pennsylvania, the game will unfold before a capacity 75,000 crowd at the Yankee stadium. It was sold out weeks ago.

Another sellout crowd of some 72,000 is expected at Franklin Field in Philadelphia where Navy, crushed by Notre Dame, seeks to rebound against Penn. This game ranks second billing for the week. It lacks only the lure of Notre Dame and the possibility that the Irish may lose in a sensational upset.

Should Benefit

While few expect the Cadets to shatter the Irish hopes for a perfect season, it is well to remember that the Cadets should benefit from their unexpected 13-13 deadlock with Penn. There is no doubt the West Pointers will be up for the game and it remains to be seen how the Irish will react under pressure without Bertelli. Johnny Lujack has been groomed to step into Bertelli's shoes, but can he duplicate the feat of completing 168 of 321 aerials under stress?

In any event it seems that it is now or never for Army. The Cadets have not even scored on a Frank Leahy-coached Notre Dame eleven. In fact they have not licked the Irish since 1931 when a 60-yard run by Ray Stecker in the last quarter sewed up a 12-0 victory. If the Cadets can't shake loose Doug Kenna or Glenn Davis the law of averages may catch up with the South Bend Ramblers.

Bowed Out in Style

Bertelli bowed out in great style before 82,000 at Cleveland Saturday, throwing three touchdown passes and scoring a fourth himself as the Irish routed Navy, previously unbeaten, 33-6.

The most exciting game of the day, though, was at Philadelphia where 72,000 thrilled as Penn came from behind twice to tie Army. Outrushed, 181 yards to 46, Penn scored both its touchdowns on forward passes with a wet ball. The second and the most thrilling came in the last quarter on a 71-yard toss from Joe Michaels to Bob Odell. Odell caught the ball on his fingertips on the Army 40 and outran the Cadet secondary. Not since Penn beat Cornell, 22-20, in 1940 has a game been so exciting at Franklin Field.

Undefeated, untied Purdue chalked up its seventh in a row by trouncing Wisconsin, 32-0, as Tony Butkovich closed his career in fine style. He scored 18 points on three touchdowns to set a new Big Ten scoring record of 78 points and boost his season total to 96.

Thriller at Columbus

Indiana and Ohio State, two all-civilian teams that should develop fast this month, waged a 20-14 thriller at Columbus with the Hoosiers on top for the first time in six years. The Buckeyes took a 14-13 lead in the last quarter only to see Bob Hoernschemeyer win the game in the last minute on a long forward pass.

Holy Cross came through with a mild upset of the day in beating Colgate, 14-7, although the Red Raiders were minus their star fullback, Mike Micka.

In other leading games Michigan, with Bill Daley playing his last game, trounced Illinois, 42-6; Northwestern, sparked by Don Buffmire, crushed Minnesota by the same score; Duke toppled Georgia Tech, 14-7; Georgia Pre-Flight edged Tulane, 14-13; Dartmouth beat Yale, 20-6; and Southern California kept its goal line uncrossed with a 13-0 victory over California.

Seahawks Won

Elsewhere Tulsa was held to a 6-6 tie by Southwestern of Texas; Iowa Seahawks beat Fort Riley, 19-2; Missouri crushed Nebraska, 54-20; Louisiana State humbled Texas Christian, 14-0; Texas beat Southern Methodist, 2-0; Texas Aggies defeated Arkansas, 13-0; Oklahoma took Iowa State, 21-7, and North Carolina whacked North Carolina State, 27-13.

Overshadowed by the Notre Dame-Army and Penn-Navy meetings this week end are these other games: Penn State-Cornell, Ohio State-Pitt, Temple-Holy Cross, Illinois-Iowa, Indiana-Michigan, Purdue-Minnesota, Camp Grant-Great Lakes, LSU-Georgia Tech, SMU-Texas Aggies, and USC-San Diego Naval.

Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 30

East

Dartmouth 20, Yale 6.
Army 13, Pennsylvania 13.
Pittsburgh 46, Carnegie Tech. 6.
Penn State 33, W. Virginia 7.
Cornell 33, Columbia 6.
Holy Cross 14, Colgate 7.
Rutgers 26, Lehigh 6.
Bucknell 19, Muhlenberg 0.
Camp Kilmer 13, CCNY 12.
Worcester Tech 21, Camp Edwards 6.
Rochester 39, Case 9.
Brown 28, Princeton 20.

Mid-West

Wheaton 20, Dekalb 13.
Wooster 21, Patterson Field 3.
De Pauw 42, Ohio Wesleyan 0.
Earlham 18, Franklin 6.
Simpson 13, Cornell (Iowa) 0.
Indiana State vs Wabash, canceled.
Michigan 42, Illinois 6.
Indiana 20, Ohio State 14.
Northwestern 43, Minnesota 6.
Concordia (Moorehead) 27, Dickinson Teachers 14.
Purdue 32, Wisconsin 0.
Marquette 48, Denver 6.
Notre Dame 33, Navy 6.
Great Lakes 32, W. Michigan 6.
Iowa Navy 19, St. Riley 2.
Bowling Green 24, Alma 0.
Kenyon 38, Otterbein 0.
Missouri 54, Nebraska 20.
Kansas 25, Kansas State 2.
Baldwin-Wallace 53, Xavier 6.
Warrensburg vs. William Jewel, postponed to Dec. 3.

South

Duke 14, Georgia Tech 7.
Georgia Pre-Flight 14, Tulane 13.
Louisiana State 14, Texas Christian 0.
Virginia 34, Virginia Military 0.
Arkansas A & M 35, Miami (Ohio) 0.
Camp Pickett 9, Johnson C. Smith University 6.
Maryland 43, Greenville Army Air 18.
Virginia State College 33, Camp Butner 0.

Southwest

Rice 13, Texas Tech 0.
Randolph Field 34, Mexico 0.

Far West

Southern Cal. 13, California 0.
San Diego Naval Station 28, UCLA 0.
Washington 41, Spokane Second Air Force 7.

Results Oct. 31

Tufts 20, Coast Guard Academy 7.
Boston College 37, Brooklyn College 0.
Sampson Naval 48, Rome Air Depot 7.
Bainbridge Naval 72, Philadelphia Yellowjackets 0.
300th Infantry (Fort Benning) 47, Daniel Field 7.
10th Armored Infantry 13, 10th Armored Artillery 0.
Bunker Hill (Ind.) Naval Air 19, Ottumwa (Iowa) Naval Air 13.
St. Mary's 19, San Francisco 7.
Port Warren (Wyo.) 10, Salt Lake Air Base 0.

Bob Odell Given High Praise For His Performance

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1 (AP)—Robust Robert Odell, Penn's terrific tackler, could relax today with memories still strong of the biggest hullabaloo this staid old city has raised about a football player in many a year.

Many fans thought they heard the All-America bee buzzing over Philadelphia, home of three of the East's great football schools, but without an All-America selection in a decade.

Most of the throng of 72,000 homeward bound from Franklin Field Saturday after watching Odell and his Penn teammates earn an astonishing 13-13 tie with Army found little to talk about except the performance of the 185-pound husky from Sioux City, Iowa, kid brother of Yale's coach, Howie Odell.

Lieut. Col. Earl Blaik, the Army coach, was inclined to agree. "Everywhere I looked," he remarked ruefully, "there was Odell."

Bob played 59 minutes and scored the tying touchdown by snatching Joe Michaels' pass from the hands of two Army defenders and outrunning them to the goal line, a total gain of 71 yards.

But it was his defensive work that kept him in the limelight. Though playing safety, Odell was in on more than half of the tackles. And most of the corps of writers in the press box agreed that his tackling saved at least three Army touchdowns.

It stood out especially on Army's first score, when George Maxon came bolting through a big hole at tackle. The play started on the Penn four, and Odell met him head on at the three so hard that the ball squirted from the Cadet's hands.

Odell not only stopped Maxon, but drove him backward into Ted Rosenthal, Penn end nearest the play, so hard that Rosenthal was unable to get to the ball before Army's Tom Lombardo dived on it in the end zone for the touchdown.

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We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street, LIB. 3913

RUG CLEANING

RUGS MOTHPROOF STORAGE A MONTHLY RATE
Expert Cleaning and Repairing. Express Paid One way on Out-of-Town Orders.
ADAMS & SWETT 120 Kemble St. Boston Hig 4100

WEATHER STRIPPING

METAL WEATHERSTRIPS, STORM SASH Shades, Venetian Blinds and Screens
WALSH-SPENCER COMPANY
420 Boylston St., Boston — Kenmore 6776

YARNS

KNITTING YARNS
100% Wool, Mail Orders Filled.
HANLEY COMPANY Forge Village Mass

Delaware

WILMINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 9678 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 4-3119

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET
GROCERIES
MEATS
VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3179
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service
PHONE 4-6462

The FABRIC SHOP
Rayons • Woolens • Cottons
Velvets • Notions
Six East Seventh Street
Wilmington, Delaware

"Everybody's Store"
CROSBY-HILL CO.
Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hosiery
603-09 MARKET STREET

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON (Continued)

The Store of FAMOUS SHOES
For Christmas Gifts
We Suggest
Daniel Green Slippers
Hylander's
111 W. Ninth Street

Interior, Exterior
Painting
Glass
Hardware
BAMBERGER-ROBBINS Inc.
Phone 3-3132 204-208 W. 7th St.

Coltons
Our expert Dry Cleaning will keep your clothes at their best.
Plant and Store, 115 W. 9th St.

"HARPER METHOD"
AUTHORIZED
Scientific Care of the Hair Scalp and Face; also Harper Preparations for Home Use
Separate Department for Gentlemen
1 EAST 9TH STREET
Delaware Trust Bldg. Tel. 2-0712

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone Executive 4573 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Broomley's
SINCE 1904
CANDIES, 60c and 80c
1304 F Street Lunch With Us Today

COLUMBIA ROAD
DELICATESSEN
ROZANSKY & LEVIN Props.
Imported and domestic meats, fish, cheese, pickles, crackers, etc. Full line Fancy Groceries. Cooked Meats. Sandwiches made to order. Heinz Relish. Campbell's Soups.
We deliver Phone Columbia 8260.
1782 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

"LOOK FOR THE BIG RED SHOE"
STAR RAPID SAVES SOLES
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, made like new by expert shoemakers. Nationally-known products used.
Low Prices!
STAR RAPID SHOE REPAIR CO.
625 E Street N. W. (Next to Hecht's)

EDWARD C. FURMAN
Insurance PERSONAL BUSINESS LIFE
Representing The Equitable Life Assurance Society of The United States
5029 Georgia Avenue, N. W.
RAndolph 6000—61 Washington, D. C.

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
PRINTING
1015 15TH ST. N. W. Metropolitan 4369

PRUITT & ZIMMERMAN
INCORPORATED
Registered Plumbers
Heating—Roofing
Night Service: Adams 5850, Michigan 3818
Phones: Columbia 2806—2807, 2438 18th Street N. W.

THE JUVENILE SHOP
Largest Shop in Washington and Vicinity
Girls' and Boys' Apparel
Infant to Teen Age
3323 Connecticut Avenue

Maine

AUBURN

You'll Like
Walton's Home Style Bread
It's so Wholesome and Dependable. Try our Whole-Wheat, Krushed-Wheat, O'n Honey and Raisin Bread. Deliciously different.
WALTON'S BAKERY
60-62 SECOND STREET

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-0095, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ladies' Fine Apparel
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie, Bags, Gloves
43 MAIN STREET

NEW FRANKLIN LAUNDRY
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
75 So. Main Street, Brewer Dial 6489

Excellent Food Well Served
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
The New Atlantic Restaurant
T. D. MOURKAS, Mgr.
64 Main Street Bangor, Maine

CALDWELL SWEET CO.
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions
26 Main Street, Bangor, and 29 N. Main Street, Brewer

Restaurants

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Puritan Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
57 Hanover Street Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. 19 No. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. 401 Essex Street
Portland, Maine 566 Congress Street
BUY WAR BONDS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Good Food—Quick Service We Serve Only the Best
HON HUNG
CHINESE AMERICAN
WE SPECIALIZE IN CHINESE DISHES
Boston Chinatown Style—Orders Put Up to Take Out
194 Washington St. Tel. GA. 9528

Miss Dutton's
44-48 Washington Street
Breakfast Luncheon Dinner
Open 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.
CLOSED SUNDAYS

LUNCHEON, TEA and DINNER
The Salad Bowl
Dorothy Gould
137 Thayer St. Telephone Manning 4205
SANDWICHES, SALADS, CATERING
Closed Sundays

SEE NEXT PAGE

MAINE

LEWISTON

Brighten Your Costume With Our Gay Accessories

A visit to our store will give you assurance. Not only shoes but we have the gayest array of accessories in town.

Handbags—Jewelry
Gloves—Hosiery
to complete any costume

Lamey-Wellehan

159 Lisbon Street — Lewiston, Maine
Stores also in Portland, Augusta, Rumford

PECK'S

Sportleigh 100% All Wool Classic Coats

$25

The warm, practical, good looking coat you need for all winter activities. Tailored for duration durability.

Barnstone-Osgood Company

Quality Jewelers Since 1859

Patek Philippe, Movado, Hamilton Girard-Perregaux Watches, Quality Diamonds, Fine Sterling, Hawkes & Libby Crystal

50 Lisbon St. — Lewiston, Maine

FOR LADIES—
Arch Relief and Archlock Shoes
FOR MEN—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords

MAYNARDS BOOT SHOP

"THE STORE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE"
180 Lisbon Street

JUDKINS LAUNDRY, Inc.

Quality and Service

Invisible Marking Used Exclusively by Us

195 Middle Street — Tel. 29

DORA CLARK TASH
PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHER
125 Main Street

Bauer Hardware Company

Hardware, Paints, Wallpaper
Sporting Goods

"One of the largest selections of wall paper in Maine"

230 MAIN STREET, LEWISTON, MAINE

Treadeasy Shoes for Women
Cooperative Shoes for Men

CANTER-WINNER

27 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

J. K. Campbell
Upholstering, Draperies
Venetian Blinds and Window Shades

37 Sabattus Street — Tel. 3172-W

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 3-7794. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy United States War Bonds

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun

522 CONGRESS STREET
PORTLAND, MAINE

Please Her With a Carter Diamond!

Some DIAMONDS are more beautiful than others. Color, brilliancy and expert cutting are evidenced in diamonds purchased at CARTER'S. Our Diamond rings are superb values.

CARTER BROTHERS COMPANY

521 Congress Street
Portland, Maine

TOPAZ

Birthstone For November
RINGS, PENDANTS, BRACELETS
BROOCHES, EARRINGS

J. A. Merrill Co.

503 CONGRESS STREET

WALTER ENEMARK CO.

Painters and Decorators

131 Preble Street — Phone 2-8794
PORTLAND, MAINE

Harmon & Newcomb Inc.

Fashions for Men

593 Congress Street — Portland, Maine

BOOKBINDERS
Dealers in Paper Hangings, Office Furniture, Office Supplies, School Supplies Toys, Games and Dolls.
Stationers

Loring Short & Harmon

Monument Sq.

Send It to the Laundry

Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

PORTLAND (Continued)

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23653

PARKING SERVICE
SCOTT'S
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE 3-2941
COAL
84 COMMERCIAL STREET

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'

New England Coke — Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate
Rentals — Insurance

9 School St. — Phone Annapolis 2685

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2024-W. Hours: 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 5 to 6 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Just Arriped!
at catalogue order department
SEARS NEW 1943
CHRISTMAS BOOK

192 pages of unusual and hard-to-find gifts.
Do your shopping sitting down, comfortably, at catalogue Sales Dept.

SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.

19 SO. MAIN ST.

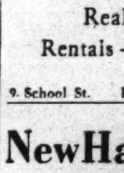
JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds

2 South Main Street — Concord, N. H.

LEVINE'S

Women's, Misses' Wearing Apparel

86 North Main St. — Tel. 2228M



Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6.50
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

DUSTIN & SMITH
INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. — TEL. 1719

Fitch's Tea Room

FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

GLENWOOD HEATING STOVES

Both coal and wood, Cabinet styles, circulating heaters.
Come look them over!
Get a permit from the O. P. A. office and we will do the rest.

A. H. BRITTON & CO.

You'll always do better at
LINCOLN'S
26 Pleasant St.

Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

Neighbors Built America Today Neighbors Are Building Co-ops!

Concord Consumer Co-operative Society

31A SO. MAIN ST.

Versatile Berets
Neat, trim, becoming from every angle!
HARRY G. EMMONS

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5:30 p. m., except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Be sure of expert and careful electrical work—No job too small or too large
Electrical Contractors

G. F. St. Lawrence & Son

101 Hanover Street

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

Smartly Styled
FUR COATS

HOLLANDER DYED FURS

McLane & Taylor

624 Willow Sreet — Phone 1850

J. HODGE CO.

Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
Doors—Frames—Sash and Blinds
Moldings—Brackets—Box Shooks

485 ELM STREET
Call 400
BUY WAR BONDS

Bring out the best flavor with Worcester Ivory Salt. Add it to your order today.

STEELE'S SERVICE STORE

813 Chestnut — 296 Phones 4567

For Drapery Service
PHONE 7370

Window Shades — Venetian Blinds — Slip Covers—Curtains, Pillows, Draperies made to order or material sold by the yard.

O. J. MALMGREN CO.

36 W. CENTRAL STREET

Red
GOLD CROSS SHOES
6.95
Smart Styles
Sold Exclusively at
JAMES W. HILL CO.

PERMANENTS

JAMAL and ZOTOS
Ask about the new Cold Wave Permanent
Ida Patzke's Beauty Shop
21 DUBUQUE ST. — PHONE 354

Select Your Christmas Cards Early
Cards for All Occasions
THE BOOK NOOK
4 Stark Street

Coats—Dresses
Furniture—Rugs
Make them look like new
Phone 7310
PARISIAN DRY CLEANING CO.
53 LOWELL ST.

NASHUA

MOORE'S MARKET

Why Not Celebrate Special Days in a Special Way in Your Home

Serve the Family
Quality Meats—Vegetables
Fruits—Nuts—Candy

31 MAIN STREET — PHONE 2800

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

LAWRENCE P. SULLIVAN

Fine Clothing, Furnishings and Shoes for Men.

Sole agents in Newport for Knit-tex Topcoats, Stetson Hats, Freeman Shoes.

TEL. 23 — 257-259 THAMES STREET

GOOD-WILL, Inc.

Cleaners and Dyers

Please return unneeded metal hangers
20 Franklin Street — Tel. 2074

WILLIAM LEYS
The Century Store
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 — 135-137 Thames St.

PAWTUCKET

Tires Vulcanized and Battery Service

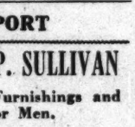
NEWTON'S TIRE SHOP

Tel. Perry 6789 — 440 Dexter Street

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspee 7610. Hours: 10 A.M. to 12 noon daily except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BOOKS REVIEWED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR are available at regular prices at THE BOOK SHOP.



Try our quick service
5 Grosvenor Building
The Book Shop

ELECTRICIANS
Repairs — Wiring
RADIO
Sales — Service

MARSHALL ELECTRIC CO.

24 North Main St. — Tel. DExter 1166

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil

Tel. 952 — Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA
ARLINGTON

Complete and Guaranteed Service for all makes of cars
Ford — Henley's

113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

GRAHAM & OGDEN

Oldest real estate firm in Alexandria

305 King St. — Alex. 1300

G. & B. ESSO STATION

702 S. Washington St.

Southern Dry Cleaning Co.

reliable service

223 North Payne Street — Alex. 0060

LYNCHBURG

White Star Laundry

makes your clothes gleam. Just telephone 812 and end wash day worries.

Finished Family Service
Rough Dry — Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

McGEHEE'S

Good Furniture Reasonably Priced

CONVENIENT TERMS

QUALITY FOOTWEAR

For high-grade, exclusive shoe styles—Coleman leads

The most economical shoe is a good shoe

COLEMAN'S
LYNCHBURG

Gifts of Jewelry
For Your Christmas
at
Phillip's
BROTHERS INC.

This Year More Than Ever
SHOP FOR GIFTS
Earlier Than Usual at
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE

All the good things for Thanksgiving Dinner can be bought at

BIBEE'S

Lynchburg's own chain stores

Now as always
see our fine
LINENS
for your Thanksgiving Table
L. Moses & Co.

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS

Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists

2912 Washington Avenue

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 80186. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

W. G. Swartz Co.

Norfolk's Largest Department Store

Albright Florist

ED. ALBRIGHT and MRS. SUE H. RILEY
(Flowers by Wire)
PHONE 26026
115 W. Freemason St., Norfolk 10, Va.

D. P. PAUL CO.

Largest Jewelers South

Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.

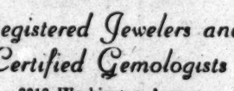
NORFOLK — VIRGINIA

Our Fortieth Year

Shulman & Co.

Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Outfitters to Military Officers
Granby Street and Tazewell

RICHMOND



GRIGGS' BAKERIES
BELMONT AND CARY — 4-0024
HARRISON AND MAIN — 2-4241
618 N. LOMBARDY — 4-7611
3517 CHAMBERLAYNE AVE. — 3-3237

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE

CALDWELL-SITES CO.

GIFTS
Stationers, Office Outfitters
Wholesale Paper Merchants
188 Jefferson St., Roanoke, Virginia
DIAL 4261

NATALIE SHOPPE

Featuring
FALL COATS, SUITS and DRESSES
301 South Jefferson Street

SIDNEY'S
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Accessories
HATS — SHOES
501 Jefferson Street S. — Dial 2-1021

Roanoke's Most Modern Dairy

DOOR-STEP DELIVERY — DIAL 5501

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
37 Years Serving You
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

"Tuck" Away a Gift a Day

Pugh's

38 West Campbell Ave.

JOS. SPIGEL, Inc.

invites you to select your Fall and Winter Outfit
The earlier the better

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

"CHEER UP"
Rug repairing, binding, refringing done by experienced men at our plant.
Let us do your rug work the next time. We know you will be satisfied and will tell your neighbor.
All Laundry Service
Sanitone Cleaning
Excellent Dye Works
ELITE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING
Phone 21-125

THE RADFORD PAINT CO.

Wallpaper
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES
Buy More War Bonds
114 Washington St., W. — Phone 28-159

Super Market Basket
Meats Vegetables
Groceries
FREE DELIVERY
509 Washington St. E. — Phone 24-221

ARROW RUG COMPANY

Carpets cleaned and repaired.
New and used wool rugs for sale.
Linoleum floor covering.
Save and buy more War Bonds
1005 WASH. ST. E. — PHONE 26-131

Makes all food taste better
Rich with milk
1225 WASHINGTON E.

THE DIAMOND
Charleston's
Finest Department Store
Capitol St. — Phone 23-111

Blossom Dairy Co.
Homogenized Vitamin D Milk
PHONE 24-131

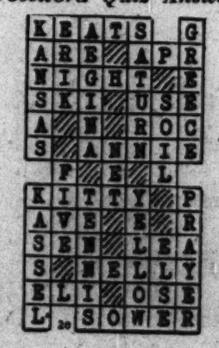
HENRY BROS., Inc.

212 Broad Street
Phone 32-111
Try our RECAP *and* RETREAD *Service*
Use our Budget plan for Goodyear Tires, Accessories and Home Appliances.

L. B. M. MAYTAG CO.

Authorized Maytag Dealers
All the newest models in Maytags Norge Refrigerators and Ranges
185 Summers Street — Phone 37-933

Crossword Quiz Answers



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20

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON (Continued)

THE KINGS

Shoe Rebuilders, Shoe Shine
Hat Cleaning and Reblocking
Shoe Dyeing and Tinting
Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
CHARLESTON, W. VA.
When in Cincinnati or Cleveland, Ohio, visit "The Kings"

HUNTINGTON

MARION BIERN, Inc.
416 TENTH STREET
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.
Women's Apparel
Millinery

Archer's FLOWERS AND FIRESIDE BOOK SHOP
Books, Periodicals, Rental Library
532-534 TENTH STREET

Vogue Beauty Salon
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
22 MILLER-RITTER BUILDING
Phone 6079

THE HAT BOX
Keith Albee Building
Specializing in
Millinery—Gloves
Purses
Costume Jewelry

MORGANTOWN

The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.

"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store

Quality Furniture

LOVING FURNITURE CO.

Phone 7821 — Morgantown, W. Va.
219-21 Walnut Street

THOMAS CLEANERS

Dependable
Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 5924 — 231 Pleasant St.

WHEELING

Dependable, Economical
PITTSBURGH COAL
ALL SIZES
CLEAN COAL CO.
WOODSDALE 463

"It's the cut that counts"

Let us cut your hair to bring out the beauty of your natural wave.
Special attention given to children

McCOY BEAUTY SHOP

108 Maple Avenue, Wheeling, W. Va.

Allen & Hunter
The Hatters
of
Wheeling, W. Va.
Since 1904

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

Robinson's
HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY
DEPARTMENT STORE
18 JAMES SOUTH — DIAL 7-0211

OTTAWA

Murphy Gamble LIMITED
Ottawa's Smart Department Store

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank Street — 5-1833

Revlon Cosmetics
Available at
Greenbrier Salon
Specialists in
All Branches of Hairdressing
MISS B. HAWKINS, 220 LAURIER AVE. W.
2-5888

The Best New Books at
A. H. JARVIS
"The Book Shop"
139 Bank Street
Established 1883

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. 4-1132, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOES OF QUALITY AND COMFORT
Armstrong & Richardson

See us when you want fine shoe repairing
or have us embody our "Articulator" features to ensure comfort.
Hackett's
the Shoemakers
430 BANK STREET — PHONE 2-4700

Reids

Customer confidence since 1889—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

R. & POWELL GROCER
GIFT BASKETS
BOXES for OVERSEAS
290 Elgin Street
Phone 2-2411

121 Bank Street — Phone 3-3403
Edward C. Walsh
MEN'S WEAR
★ *Fine Custom Tailored Clothes and Distinctive Accessories*

JAMES HOPE & SONS, LIMITED

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS
BOOKBINDERS, & PRINTERS
61-63 SPARKS ST. — PHONE 2-2493

The China and Gift Shoppe

Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby

McINTOSH & WATTS
248-247 Bank Street — 2-6883
LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street — 2-5777

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. — 2-4323

The Evening Citizen

Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor

THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lyndhurst 1540 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Diana Restaurant
137 YONGE STREET
188 BLOOR STREET WEST
Delicious Food. Well Served.
We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

Telephones LA. 3372 LA. 3371
GEORGE BONNETT
FLORIST
Members of Florists Telegraph Delivery Assn.
1564 QUEEN ST. WEST
TORONTO

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.

Milk from 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street — ME 3566-7-8-9

DRESSES, COATS and GOWNS
Lourden Taylor
2516 Yonge St., Toronto 446 Eglinton Ave. W.

LUMBERMENS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 2255 — TORONTO — LA. 3079
20%-35% Dividend Savings
FIRE, AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

OLIVE FARM DAIRY, Ltd.

Plain and Jersey
MILK
63 Shaftesbury — Ki. 6590

All kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind—Good Printing

McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
80 CHURCH STREET — Phone Elgin 7008

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics — *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club*

Just for Fun— —Gene Carr

"I'd like a real large book. Something to press flowers in."

In Lighter Vein

"Hedy's" Visit

The next time "Hedy Lamarr" eats chow at Lieut. Kenneth J. Brown's Bullet Buster mess hall, one GI who will not get excited in the least will be Private William (Oklahoma) Coleman.

Last week Oklahoma overheard a telephone conversation between officers of his unit, one piece of such conversation being: "Hedy Lamarr is coming to lunch today."

Thrilled by the news, Oklahoma rushed to the barracks to inform his mates, then proceeded to slick himself up for the occasion.

Came chow time, a car drove up, and "Hedy Lamarr" stepped out—in pants, however. And while Oklahoma sat dejected, Warrant Officer Perry (Hedy) Lamarr ate chow with the men of the outfit. —Fort Hancock (N. J.) Foghorn.

Thirty Days

Thirty days has September,
April, June and Seaman Bender;
He serves them now, without reprieve,
For being absent without leave.
—Miami (Fla.) Service Parade

Problems of a Censor

Captain (berating private): "I see you've put a drop of sand in your letter home as a souvenir. Supposing everyone put sand in their letters, hey?"—Punch ©.

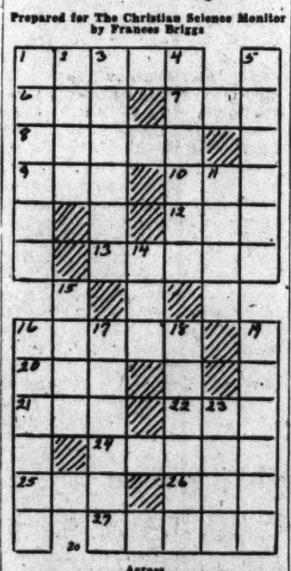
Papa Speaks

"Answer me, Clara," he said in a moment of passion. "I can bear this suspense no longer."

"Answer him, Clara," echoed the old man in the hall, thinking of the gas and coal bills, "I can bear this expense no longer."—Exchange.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Isabella, Boccaccio heroine, is also heroine of poem by whom?
6—What is a unit of superficial measure in metric system?
7—According to Whittier, in what month do "the streams wake, laughing, from their winter dreams" (abbr.)?
8—When would you expect to hear a nightingale's song?
9—What is the Norseman's snowshoe?
10—To empley.
13—What fabulous bird was able to carry off an elephant in its talons?
15—Who is one of titular heroines of Whittier's poem "The Sisters"?
16—What is the fictional Miss Foyle called in Morley's novel?
20—Hall!
21—What is a bronze coin of Japan?
22—What is a varying measure of yarn?
24—What name is given to the sooty albatross?
25—Who was a high priest of Bible times?
26—Suffix.
27—What person is subject of a poem by William Cowper?

Down

1—What State of U. S. has a prolific growth of sunflowers?
2—What is first name of Valberg, a character in "Main Street," Sinclair Lewis novel?
3—What is name of gulf on eastern coast of Greece?
4—What was most remote planet known to the ancients?
5—Byron wrote of the Isles of what country?
11—Firm land.
14—To make lesse meshes of lace.
15—How many acts are there in Shakespeare's "Othello"?
16—What Prussian city is situated on both banks of the Fulda?
17—The term "vantage" should remind you of what sport?
19—What is color of the English primrose?
19—A muezzin summons Mohammedans to what?
22—Other.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Today's Quotation

National injustice is the surest road to national downfall.

—WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE

Brevities

Montgomery Advertiser: Investigation showed that husbands were preventing lots of Cleveland women from having war jobs. Likely still have that old-fashioned idea that woman's place in in the home.

Detroit News: Thus far, the Führer's "secret weapons" turn out to be devices we have known about all along. But maybe the fellow has something else up the sleeves of his vest.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Casacalenda (kä'-sä-kä-lĕn'-dä)—Town of eastern Italy.

Colletorto (kōl'-lä-tōr'-tō)—Town on the east coast of Italy.

Gavdos (gäv'-thōs) — Small island south of Crete.

Kollontay, Mme. Alexandra [alternate spelling for Aleksandra Kollontai] (ū-lyi-ksän'-drŭ kŭl-lŭn-tī') — Soviet Russia's Ambassador to Sweden.

Krichev (kryĕ'-chyĕf)—Rail junction east of the Dnieper River.

Pontelandolfo (pōn'-tä-län-dōl'-fō) — Town on the east bank of the Volturno River, Italy.

Sozh (sōsh) — Tributary of the Dnieper River, Russia.

Tammaro (täm-mä'-rō)—River of Italy, parallel to the Volturno.

Vago, Capt. Ricardo (rē-kär'-thō vä'-gō)—Argentina's new Minister of Public Works.

von Weichs, Field Marshal Baron Maximilian (mäk'-sē-mē'-lē-än fôn vīks')—Supreme commander of German forces in the Balkans.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Caiazzo (kä-yät'-sō)—Town in Benevento Province, Italy.

Campobasso (käm'-pō-bäs'-sō)—Town of eastern Italy.

Gaeta (gä-ĕ'-tä) — Seaport and gulf on the west coast of Italy.

Mondragone (mōn'-drä-gō'-nä)—Town north of the Volturno River, Italy.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Wide World

Stop, Look, and Stare at—Airplanes!

This unusual traffic warning is in Los Angeles and cautious motorists to keep an eye out for airplanes which are towed across a main highway, to and from various operations in their manufacture at the Ryan Aeronautical Co. Carl Hatfield, officer at the plant, is pointing at the sign.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why the Germans Now Are Making Land Mines Packed in Plastic Cases?

The land mine—a box of explosive buried just below the surface of the soil and set to explode when stepped on or run over—has been a big factor in covering the German retreat and delaying pursuit.

The Allies have been detecting these mines by means of electrical devices which indicate the proximity of magnetic substances, such as the metal cases in which the mines were enclosed. Once their position is ascertained, it is a relatively easy matter to dig up the mines and render them harmless.

Recently, however, the Germans have begun to sow land mines which have non-magnetic plastic cases. Such mines foil the electrical searching devices and have to be located by the slower and more hazardous process of prodding for them with sticks.

The United States, incidentally, has developed a land mine encased in a shell of very tough glass. Like the plastic case, the glass is non-magnetic and cannot be detected by its effect on an electrical device.

* * *

If All Cottonwood Trees Bear "Cotton"?

The cottonwood tree, popular in the West and Southwest for its luxuriant shade, has also its objectionable side in that the "cotton" that it bears is unsightly and clings to screens and litters the streets in such quantities as to be a nuisance.

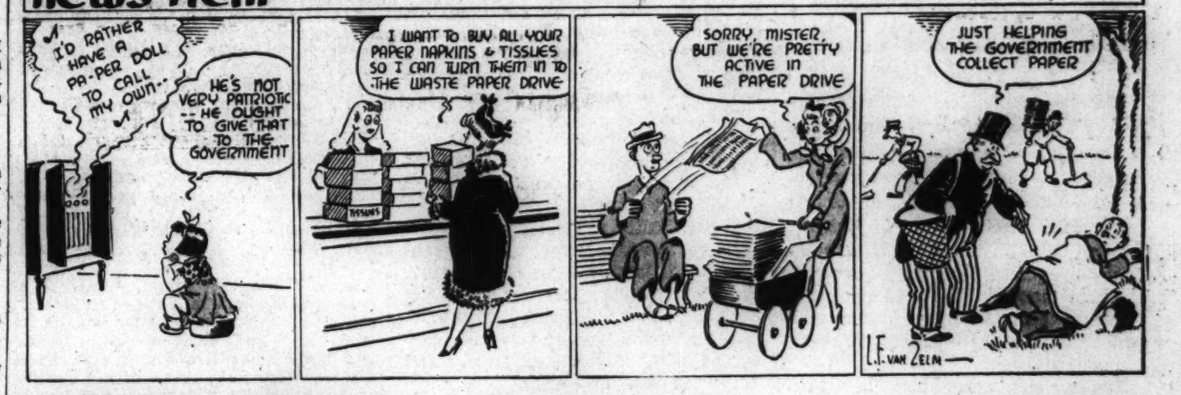
According to the publication American Forestry, however, only the female cottonwood trees bear the "cotton"-producing blossoms. By the use of selected male nursery stock, shade trees of this variety may be obtained that are not guilty of perpetrating this annual cotton-nuisance.

W. P. Keasbey

Reforestation

Norway in prewar years planted annually over 15,000,000 seedlings to maintain her forests.

NEWS ITEM— THE PUBLIC IS ASKED TO SAVE PAPER


I'D RATHER HAVE A PA-PER DOLL TO CALL MY OWN..
HE'S NOT VERY PATRIOTIC -- HE OUGHT TO GIVE THAT TO THE GOVERNMENT
I WANT TO BUY ALL YOUR PAPER NAPKINS & TISSUES SO I CAN TURN THEM IN TO THE WASTE PAPER DRIVE
SORRY, MISTER, BUT WE'RE PRETTY ACTIVE IN THE PAPER DRIVE
JUST HELPING THE GOVERNMENT COLLECT PAPER
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It Always Happens* — By LE PELLEY

WHY WASN'T YOUR DAD AT OUR PARTY ON HALLOWEEN ?
I DON'T KNOW WHERE HE WAS! HE DIDN'T GET HOME TILL LATE
HE HASN'T BEEN IN VERY GOOD HUMOR EVER SINCE !
WELL... IF YOU BRING IN SOME WOOD, THAT OUGHT TO MAKE HIM FEEL GOOD
THEN ASK HIM FOR A QUARTER AND WE'LL GO TO THE MOVIES
I HOPE THIS WORKS
OH! THERE YOU ARE !" AS LONG AS YOU'RE BRINGING IN SOME WOOD YOU MIGHT AS WELL FILL UP THE WHOLE BIN !!
YOU AND YOUR IDEAS !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*That's Understandable* — By RODGERS

PET SHOP
"Those kittens got loose this morning and somehow I must have gathered up your kitten with the rest when I put them back in the window," the Pet Shop man finally decided.
So he gave the little girl one of the other kittens—
And everyone was happy, although the little girl said she'd rather have Buzzy.
Well— we could understand that!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Costly Blunder* — By THE HAGERS

"I've made a big mistake, so please Accept sincere apologies.
I'm looking for a saboteur. I didn't know, sir, who you were."
Back to the station, quite contrite, I dashed to guard the dynamite.
An empty space I gazed upon. The box of dynamite was gone!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Moscow Declaration

The news from Moscow holds more hope for winning the peace than has heretofore appeared on the United Nations horizon. The success of the Hull-Eden-Molotov conference is so sweeping as to suggest that the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin conference for which it was supposed to prepare would now be little more than a formality.

For not only have Britain, Russia and the United States—and China—agreed on more effective co-operation to win the war; they have pledged themselves to stick together to win the peace.

* * *

Of the five principal statements issuing from the conference the Four-Power Declaration is the most important. It lays the foundation for that four-power alliance which has been so much discussed as a nucleus for a general security system.

It pledges that "those of them at war with a common enemy will act together in all matters relating to the surrender and disarmament of that enemy, and that "pending the re-establishment of law and order and the inauguration of a system of general security," they will consult with one another and with other members of the United Nations with a view to joint action on behalf of the community of nations.

Here is the framework for postwar security.

Point Six is particularly specific and assuring, promising that the signatories will not employ their military forces in other states except for the purposes of the Declaration and after joint consultation. Here is a solvent for most of the suspicions and fears arising from the possibility that one army or another may reach Germany first, or that Moscow might favor a softer peace with Germany.

Doubtless the meaning of this vital pledge will have to be filled in by specific action as Allied forces enter "other states," but a good beginning has been made by British-American consultation with Russia on the occupation of Sicily and southern Italy. The conference created a commission for continued day-to-day consultation on political questions in the Italian area.

* * *

The foreign ministers at Moscow also provided for an advisory commission on Europe to be set up in London to be an agency of continuing co-operation. The establishment of this machinery, to carry on the work started in Moscow, may prove to be one of the most practical achievements of the conference. For procedures and habits of quick and constant consultation can smooth the whole future of British-Russian-American collaboration.

The two statements about the future of Austria and Italy can have tremendous political effect—possibly greater than recent Allied military successes. The promise to annul the anschluss indicates a firm resolve to strip Germany of every Hitler conquest. One may question whether—without new arrangements for political security and economic freedom—Austria can ever be "free and independent." But the statement not only offers hope to the Austrians and their "neighboring states" for release from the Nazis; it reminds them that their postwar treatment will depend on their own contributions to their liberation. Germans may read in it an implication that the pre-Hitler Reich will not be split up.

* * *

The promise of a more active anti-Fascist attitude in Italy and of a free opportunity for the Italians to choose a democratic government should remove some of the concern Americans have felt over the recent association with reactionary elements. There is reason to believe that Russia's policy in the occupied countries has been better received by the bulk of the people and by the vigorous, anti-monarchical, anti-clerical movements which have little use for governments in exile that London and Washington have supported. The strong agreement on measures to punish the perpetrators of atrocities ought also to have great political effect.

Many questions were not resolved at Moscow. There is no specific agreement on the treatment of Germany, on Russia's borders, on spheres of influence in the Balkans. But the negotiators took the sound method of agreeing where agreement was possible and setting up machinery for further consultation and co-operation to deal with issues where agreement was not reached. The successes obtained could be enough to break the camel's back of morale in Germany and sharply shorten the war.

Coal Must Be Dug

Whatever immediate action President Roosevelt is compelled to take in the coal crisis must have public support. The one paramount need at the moment is for continued, even accelerated, coal production.

Having said this, we must add that force, compulsion, or any degree of Federal management of the coal mines, is not the ultimate answer to the problem so tragically posed before the Nation today. Somehow and in some manner the long smoldering fires generating heat in the coal fields must be brought to the surface and handled.

It appears that the coal miners are fighting a war of their own, a war that is partly to free themselves from what they feel was an undemocratic economic bondage, and partly, it is to be suspected, to avenge injustices. This war of their own has occupied such large areas of their thought over such a long period that it seems now to loom larger in their considerations than the war of national survival.

The essential need, then, is to correct this mistaken viewpoint. It is necessary to limn for the miners, correctly and convincingly, the precise margins of military dangers from without and inflationary dangers from within.

This is no easy task. The political animosity of John L. Lewis towards President Roosevelt stands in the way. So does a long and unhappy history of labor relations in the coal fields. So, too, does the long list of dramatic salary increases given to corporation heads, a list printed in labor periodicals; likewise an obstacle is the Department of Commerce's tables of corporation profits, soaring even after taxes.

The problem of the coal miners may be sidestepped with Government seizure, or even bayonets, and such may be the temporary necessity; but it cannot be finally answered in that fashion.

The President on Food

One encouraging thing about the President's lengthy message to Congress on food is the fact he says he spent a full month working on it. Until now the suspicion has been that the President was so, understandably, occupied with military and other affairs that he had lacked the time to give study to what might develop into a most bitter tragedy for the world.

But if he has spent a month examining the situation and pulling it into form for a 10,000-word report to Congress, it is fair to expect improved Washington attitudes.

The difficulty is largely one of perspective. For the farmer and the consumer it is largely a domestic picture, the farmer being concerned in raising the things that will bring most profits in the city, and the city consumer concerned with a bounteous supply and variety at reasonable prices.

The military, on the other hand, thinks of 11,000,000 men, eating 50 per cent more than they did in civilian life, and dispersed in the global theaters where they must be supplied with types of foods that can be most easily transported, and that will properly nourish.

America's allies think, naturally enough, in terms of lend-lease that is already taking 10 per cent of the total production, and is really just beginning to roll. Peoples of the enslaved nations, enemy and captive, confront the terrors of famine and see succor only in the lush fields of Iowa, Kansas, Illinois and the rest of the great Middle West.

In Washington, at the White House, in Congress, among the various agencies concerned with food, all these bits must be drawn into a correct perspective. The President's message partially serves to do this, and insofar as it does, it is reassuring, for until now there has been an alarming tendency in Washington to underestimate the food production effort that America must extend.

The limiting factor in the President's message, of course, is that it had to be an appeal to Congress for subsidy money. Since the farmers seem to want higher prices, not subsidies, a large part of the President's message had to be directed at that resistance. Concommitantly, Labor's pressing demands forced him to dwell on the aspects of keeping living costs down with subsidies.

These are dull arguments, and endless. Limited subsidies will be required, of course, for certain phases of price control and for getting production of certain essential items. But the dominant need is for food production of an imagination-stirring scope equalled only by the gigantic American war production effort.

Does the President fully appreciate that need, and, if so, how does he propose to get such production?

Those are the vital questions still left clamoring for answer.

The Last Roundup

A Buck Private's Own O. C. S.

(From a Los Angeles soldier training in Texas.)

There is many a lowly Private in our Army who quite often gets a jolt to his pride because someone might include in his letter a remark like this: "And I suppose you've heard about So-and-So. He's a Second Lieutenant now, you know." The lowly Buck Private may think he'll never get anywhere. All his friends passed him up long ago—stripes all over the place and on every sleeve but his own! I know. After ten months, I'm still just a Private.

There must be many who look upon this situation in the same manner that I do. So let me continue to speak further and include them by using the embracing "we." We must resort to some means to restore our self-respect, our injured pride, when we find ourselves "left out," without commission or rating. We've tried very hard, we've been loyal and faithful to the Army, we've been pushed about and browbeaten by the non-coms and have taken it with the little amount of complaining that our highest sense of living would permit. We've spent long hours walking guard duty, difficult days on K. P., and what have we to show for it? Seemingly very little. What are we going to do about it? Plenty!

Perhaps the most crushing blow to a healthy viewpoint is to see some fellow that you haven't been able to admire as much as you'd like to finish Officer Candidate School and appear before the world with bars upon his shoulders. Now, many of my Private friends would like to do that. They'd like to go to O. C. S., but perhaps they've missed the mark a point or two in the Army General Classification Test or some minor physical difficulty holds them back. Whatever the reason, it surely does alter the course of a career. So I'd say our course lies in getting abreast of the soldier that has graduated.

* * *

I have my own O. C. S. It is quite an institution—covers the entire camp where I'm stationed. Its instructors are many—everyone I meet. How long is the course? Oh, the duration—and the six months!—I guess. It will go on as long as I wish it to continue.

I have had many opportunities to learn how rigorous the training is for the Candidates. The purpose, we know, is technical training and improvement of character, military bearing, stamina, and all things necessary to produce the "officer and gentleman." So the Candidates must stand through a tough training program. If they could do it, so could I. But I've determined to improve and develop for myself those concepts and qualities that would make me a better citizen, a son to be proud of, a finer exponent of my civilian profession, a faithful friend, and a helper of mankind. Rather a large order, isn't it? Well, the Army O. C. S. demands a lot, why shouldn't I?

The curriculum and methods of my private O. C. S. are different, of course, than an Army O. C. S. But I'm using the military atmosphere, the Army duties, the mode of living, as a basis for my advanced training. I'm not just going along with the tide of the Army experience. I'm steering a course through it and causing it to lift me higher.

* * *

My daily routine conforms outwardly to just what so many other soldiers are doing. But I endeavor to keep my thought unlimited and open. I try diligently to keep my mental approach on the level that will lift me out of "mere motion" into "achievement." I keep before my thought the true fact that although all appearances of individuality have gone, my individuality is really that which makes me what I am. That individuality must be kept free from the unrefined, the unworthy; it must conform to what will bring about gracious living in the postwar world, and peace of mind, and the spirit of helpfulness in the present. One thing my individual O. C. S. demands is cheerfulness and friendliness. I wouldn't be at all surprised but what the official insignia of my O. C. S. is a smile.

And should the circumstances make greater demands—perhaps overseas duty? That will only mean larger opportunities to stand the test to prove the value of all I'm doing. The more difficult the situation, the better training my O. C. S. offers.

Now, when I see these fellows with their bars, their uniforms far more handsome than mine, hear them addressed as "Sir," I only hope that their O. C. S. training is standing them in good stead as well as mine is standing up for me. After all, those outward things are just the icing on the cake. It is what makes them better officers and finer men that really counts. And that's what counts with me. A man of wide experience and larger lessons once wrote to me: "Keep up the good work. The refined gold will be beautiful stuff, old boy!" I expect my personal O. C. S. to produce that "beautiful stuff."

JACK-DART RICHARDS

Mirror of World Opinion

Threat of Socialized Medicine

The Wagner-Murray bill to broaden the social security act was introduced in the Senate last June. It is known as Bill 1161. Among its numerous proposals to regulate us from the cradle to the grave, in accord with the recommendations of the National Resources Planning Board's "American Beveridge Plan," is the particularly insidious one that would abolish private medical practice and turn the medical profession over to the Government. . . .

If the Surgeon General is made a dictator in fact in matters concerned with national health, it is obvious that the initiative which has made the medical profession outstanding will be destroyed. When American doctors are made subservient to political considerations . . . what is left except hack service?

The medical profession should be supported in its fight to thwart the considered move to make it a slave to a socialization scheme that masquerades under colors of humanitarianism.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

German and British Soldiers

When Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery was talking to the boys of Amesbury school in Great Britain, shortly before he left for the attack on Sicily, he told them:

I would say that the chief difference between the German and the British soldier is that the German soldier laughs at other people's misfortunes while the British soldier laughs at his own misfortunes.

Well said, Sir Bernard, and may we include our American soldiers, too, in the same category as the British?—*Milwaukee Journal.*

Speaking of Great Mistakes

William Green's statement in Louisville that Stabilization Director Vinson's veto of an 8 cents an hour raise for non-operating railroad employes was "the greatest economic mistake in the history of the world" is exaggeration stretched beyond the point of hyperbole. Even allowing some rhetorical license to a supercharged speaker, how is the president of the American Federation of Labor going to describe, for example, the labor decrees of the Hitler regime if the language he has applied to Mr. Vinson's order is even remotely applicable? Or has Mr. Green forgotten altogether that the enemy of this country these days is the Axis instead of the Board of Economic Stabilization? . . .

He goes further. He says that whatever policy the rail workers adopt, the 6,000,000 members of the A.F.L. will support it. In other words, if the rail workers throw overboard the no-strike pledge, so will the A.F.L. What is that except a promise to stand behind the rail workers in whatever course they take, however reckless? — *The Courier-Journal*, Louisville, Ky.

Is Congress Going Radical?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

Is this openly and admittedly anti-New Deal Congress of ours going "radical"?

The question has to be asked, and asked seriously, in light of its latest attitude on taxes and its continuing attitude toward the urgent and complex task of being ready to put 26,000,000 Americans—soldiers and war workers—into peacetime jobs when D-day comes.

Since the 1942 elections, when the Democrats lost heavily, it has been customary and it has been correct to describe this as an anti-New Deal, conservative Congress.

It has been assumed that if Congress were anti-New Deal it would automatically be conservative. That is becoming increasingly doubtful

It is in doubt on two major scores.

* * *

There is substantial evidence that Congress is anti-conservative on the vital matter of taxes. This applies to the Republicans and to the "conservative" Southern Democrats who, together, form the anti-New Deal coalition.

Now, the most responsible economists, who have no other interest than to get at the facts, are agreed that in order to dissolve the ingredients of radical inflation, now in the making, the Government must take, through new taxes, $10,000,000,000 to $12,000,000,000 of excess purchasing power out of the pockets of the American people.

This is considered a necessity because the elements of inflation are now at their peak.

To relieve this mounting pressure toward inflation, the Treasury proposed to Congress a new tax bill designed to raise $10,500,000,000 and to take that much money out of pro-inflationary circulation. Last week the House Ways and Means Committee threw out the Treasury proposals and substituted a few revenue items of its own which would raise approximately $2,000,000,000! At the same time, the committee rejected by a bi-partisan vote of 16 to 8 a Federal sales tax which, whether a better or a worse tax device than the Treasury's new income rates, would have siphoned off a good part of the dangerous money.

Unquestionably, the Treasury's proposals were far from Utopian and they included their share of political expediency. They did not reach effectively to the lowest-income brackets where a large proportion of the inflationary purchasing power is continuing to increase. And the Administration has given no leadership to the cause of governmental economy.

But economy, however meritorious in itself, does not cope one whit with inflation, and when Congress continues to reject the Treasury's tax proposals and to substitute virtually nothing of their own, it is doing a disservice to the wage earner and to business.

Congress has thus far chosen the radical course. It can hardly be argued that Congress is consciously and deliberately radical, but it is letting its anti-New Deal fixation—its desire to oppose for its own sake—force it into the position of being an enemy, rather than an ally, of true conservatism.

The attitude of Congress toward preparing to dismantle the Nation's huge industrial war machine and toward reassimilating its vast soldier-war worker army into peacetime jobs, with the minimum of unemployment, tells a similar story. After the last war we had years of debate over what to do with Muscle Shoals. This time there will be a thousand Muscle Shoals. The Government will own some $18,000,000,000 in new industrial munitions plants alone.

* * *

Reconversion from war industry to peace industry, from war employment to peace employment can be accomplished only by cordial and understanding collaboration between business, labor, and Government, and Congress is yet showing no serious signs of facing the problem and preparing for it. It didn't like the New Deal's plans as tentatively drawn up by the National Resources Planning Board. Not liking the board's plans—most of which it had not read—it liquidated the board. It is doing next to nothing to devise plans of its own it might like.

To neglect this postwar problem is dangerously radical. To face it now is being constructively conservative. In continuing to neglect it, Congress, while being faithfully anti-New Deal, at least anti-Administration, is, wittingly or unwittingly, forcing itself to be anti-conservative. That's a queer role for the present Congress.

Britons Like Yanks; Not Their Politics

A Letter From London

By Mallory Browne

By one of those odd unpredictable little twists of public opinion, there has been surprisingly little interest here in the outcome of the Senate debate on the resolution dealing with U. S. participation in postwar affairs.

Partly, of course, the reason for this is Russia. The only way to understand the emotions of the British public these days is to view them against a background of the news from the Russian front. Especially in the last week or so, the papers have been filled with glowing accounts of the Red Army's smashing victories on the Dnieper. One result has been that the debate in the Senate has been rather perfunctorily reported here.

The British press can hardly be blamed for this. There is very little space these days in London's wartime newspapers. If the American newspaper reader will take the outside sheet—front and back page, for instance—off his sixteen or twenty-four or forty-eight or seventy-two page morning paper, throw away all the rest, and then read just that one sheet, he'll get some idea just what newspaper reading is like here in London.

Obviously, therefore, news from America can appear only in a very abbreviated form in these miniature wartime newspapers. Even proceedings in the British Houses of Parliament are reported in a few paragraphs, or at the most—in The Times—in a few columns. So it is hardly surprising that all the Senators had to say about American participation in the organization of the postwar world should be summarized very briefly in most British papers, or even omitted entirely.

Another thing. The furor which was aroused here by the criticisms by the five traveling Senators—and which didn't develop until a week or two after the event, rather like a delayed-action bomb—has now pretty well died down. But the effects of this unhappy incident have by no means worn off.

One of these effects, illogically of course but perfectly naturally, is that the entire American Senate and, in fact, American politics in general, are decidedly out of favor at present. While the mood lasts—and it may be some time before it changes—people here aren't inclined to attach too much importance to any resolutions which the Senate may pass, especially when they've been told repeatedly that under the American Constitution these resolutions have no binding effect whatever, either on the executive branch of the Government or on future Senates.

But there are other reasons—in fact several hundred thousands of them—for the relative lack of concern over what happens on Capitol Hill in Washington. These reasons are the American soldiers who are now here and who continue to arrive in increasing numbers.

Things don't always go smoothly between these American guests and their British hosts. There has been a good deal of friction and some ill feeling. But a lot of publicity has been given these difficulties, both in America and in England, and I can't help feeling that enough hasn't been said about the other side of the picture.

For there is another side to the picture, and it is a very bright side. There are countless cases, thousands of instances, where contact between these American soldiers and the British people resulted, not in ill will, but in good feeling, in better and deeper understanding of one another's country. It is true at the top. Only last week a high-ranking American General here and a leading United States diplomat both told me, separately, that their contacts with all British people with whom they work were so cordial, so completely friendly, they had to lean over backward to keep a right balance. It is true at the bottom, too. A lot of lonely Yanks have been helped by the kindness they have received from their English hosts and they aren't going to forget it.

The trouble is that these innumerable little instances of kindness and harmonious co-operation aren't exactly news—or at least aren't regarded as such—while difficulties and misunderstandings often are. So they don't often get into the papers. But they're there, and I think it's safe to say that, unlike the House and Senate resolutions, the Anglo-American friendships being formed now, both on the battlefield and on the home front here in Britain, will in the best sense be binding.

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